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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

Ireland.—The state of wretched Ireland has been again made the subject of discussion in Parliament;—a discussion utterly unprofitable, except perhaps as affording another proof that nothing is farther from the intentions of its oppressors, than to touch the roots of the evils which they affect to deplore. Sir John Newport's motion was worded in the most general style possible, simply expressing the readiness of the House to bring forward any remedial measures that Ministers might propose. Yet even a pledge so vague was avoided either from a consciousness of the impolicy of raising expectations only to disappoint them, or from a dislike to appear to want urging to a task at which they profess to have been always labouring!

Yet the debate was not without that interest which arises from official endeavour to defend a defenceless cause, a sort of attempt which, on this occasion, proved something ludicrously absurd and impertinent. Mr. Goulburn had the happy task of explaining the total neglect of Government, during twenty-two years, to ameliorate or even to inquire into the causes which have kept six millions of people in a state of want and anarchy. And what is his exquisite reason? Let a man of the most erratic fancy—let even any one deeply studied in the history of the Pitt School of shifts and evasions, puzzle his brain for a twelve month, and he will not guess it. "The Irish Government have only been in office a few weeks, and it would be unfair to censure them for not having already prepared means of relief." So that because my Lord Wellesley has lived at Phoenix Park but seven weeks, the Irish have nothing to complain of in regard to the apathy shewn to their misery for twenty years; "Was there ever such trifling on earth?" The fixing on a small portion of the executive the whole responsibility, not only of the general Government, but of the Legislature to boot, is certainly a novel mode of exonerating the real criminals; and as the successive Lords Lieutenant have all excellent reasons why they should not and cannot discharge this extraordinary duty, the game is kept up between the Ministers as prettily as at shuttlecock, where the players are wholly intent upon keeping the feathered toy in perpetual vibration from one to the other. It seems odd, that a man should go on for an hour, proving something was that never disputed, by way of answer to a charge about which he has nothing to say; but the truth is, the former shallow pretences for delay,—that *this* was not the time, and *that* was not the time—had been so thoroughly backed and laughed at, that it became necessary, as a speech to be made, to put forward a pert official coxcomb, to utter the regular quantity of fresh absurdity;—accordingly, Mr. Goulburn was selected, he having been lately promoted from a minor to a major Secretaryship.

The duty of searching into the causes and cure of Irish starvation and confusion rests, in the first place, with the Government at large, who have the best means of getting information; secondly, with the Legislature, by whom all remedies must be adopted. As unfortunately the latter has been all along the mere puppet of the Pitt System, the Government must bear the entire weight of the disgraceful fact, that year after year they have gone on ruling unhappy Ireland by pure terror, driving the poor to desperation by taxation and outrage, exposing the middling classes to the horrors of almost annual insurrections, forcing a

deceitful calm by military force, and then again urging the poor, by hunger and revenge, to recommence the appalling circle of violence. A notion has sometimes existed, fostered by knaves who know better, and echoed by the sanguine and credulous on the other side the channel, that much depends upon the character of the Viceroy sent out. In regard to any thing enlarged or important, there cannot be a greater delusion. A Viceroy is more a representative of legal pageantry than an influential person in the actual government of the Island. Let him be an acute politician and an earnest patriot; still his power is confined to sending representations to the Government at home, which may attend to or disregard them according as its own selfish politics dictate. A lord who lives at Phoenix Park, surrounded by a tribe of venal placehunters of flaming bigots, is not the man to add to the stock of information respecting the condition of the wretched population. The real grievances and their origin are as well understood in England as in Ireland. A liberal Lord Lieutenant may soften the asperities of party, may discourage the brutal insolence of Orangemen, may employ his local patronage justly and with conciliation, and may, by personal deportment and public declarations, soothe the insulted and wronged Catholic. Such a course some few of the Irish Viceroys have pursued—*more* have adopted the exact reverse. Thus far extends their ability, for good or for evil; and such being the case, we can conceive nothing less interesting to the enlightened politician who looks to the great causes now working the degradation and demoralization of Ireland,—than the change of a Lord Lieutenant or Chief Secretary. The three main curses of Ireland are—Tithes, Taxes, and the Protestant Ascendancy. The last, though the parent of Orange Societies, and the source of the treatment of the many as an inferior *cast* by the corrupt or bigotted few, is perhaps the least influential stimulant of the existing disorders. Disability from holding civil office can effect the lowest order but remotely at any time, and little indeed when cold and hunger pinch them. The Taxation, besides coming in direct irritating contact with the poor cottier, gives rise to the universal practice of illicit distillation, with its attendant scenes of ruin and outrage, its eternal succession of pardonable offences and savage punishments. It is not that the taxes raised in Ireland are greater or so great as those of England; but that, owing to the division of land into trifling lots, the labouring farmer is invariably the prey of the grasping landlord, and when rent is paid, feels every other demand to be intolerable. The Tithe System combines in a high degree an insult to the feelings, and an injury to the pocket of every Catholic Irishman. Contrary to the practice of every other country in the world, and most signally opposed to the system of Scotland, the faith of the few is in Ireland declared to be the Religion of the State, and the mass of the population being Catholic, are compelled to pay for the promulgation of doctrines which they think heretical and impious! In many a populous parish there are no Protestants; but there is a deserted church, a non-resident rector, and a never failing tithe-proctor, who comes to drag away an important portion even of the scanty potato crop of the squalid half-fed peasant;—all being calculated to remind the sufferer of the abject helpless slavery to which he must be reduced, before so daring a plunder would be committed upon him. To tax a dissenting minority for the support of other people's religious teachers, is at all times and under all circumstances,

intolerant, gross, and injurious in the highest degree; but when there is not even the pretence of numbers, when it is the overwhelming majority that is called upon to maintain the abhorred priesthood of a mere sect, it is a refinement in cruelty and wickedness truly diabolical. In whatever degree the situation of the Irish Catholic is otherwise changed, while he is the victim of this detestable system of selfish plunder in "holy" guise, he cannot be justly called either free or respectable.

Such are the leading points of Irish misrule. There are the sufficient causes—there the natural effects; can any thing be more obvious or convincing to an honest inquirer? The grievances are, with the exception of religious faction, the same as those which, in a mitigated degree, afflict the rest of the kingdom; and the reason why they are not redressed is precisely the same in both Islands—corruption could not survive the loss of so great a field for plunder and extortion. How near the condition of the peasantry of England approaches that of their fellow-creatures in Ireland, is a question which those who are hurrying us on to a crisis might advantageously reflect upon. If the Irish do not yet perceive, that their only hope is in a radical reform of the entire system, we shall be compelled to rank ignorance among the other lamentable effects of long misgovernment. Every year has an affected whine been drawled out in Parliament over their wretched condition, and every year has some canting pretence for delaying redress been advanced, or some proposition to that effect stilled. But though Government could never find time and opportunity to conciliate and amend, they were never at a loss for either (as Mr. S. Rice pointedly remarked) when coercion was called for,—when the poor victims were exasperated to oppose physical force to the violence of oppression,—when, like an ignorant tutor who uses no argument but that of corporal punishment, these "vigorous" rulers employed only the bayonet and the gallows to induce patience under the cravings of hunger and the extortions of the licensed plunder. We affect no surprise at this constant neglect of Irish affairs, whatever indignation we may feel. It is in perfect consistency with the whole conduct of recent British Ministries. If there is one thing more than another characteristic of the Pitt System, it is an almost exclusive devotion to the management and extension of corrupt influence. For profligate waste of blood and treasure, to keep down the principle of Reform, whether abroad or at home, it is unrivalled in the world's history. All its activity has been directed to the support of borough moanering, and the enlargement of patronage. To this end every thing has been sacrificed. In no single instance has any attention been paid to the high duties of a government—to the reform of abuses, or the improvement of the state machinery. Even the common Ministerial duties, in regard to particular departments, have been neglected for the darling purpose; and it was reserved for this age to exhibit the singular spectacle of a single Member of the Legislature forcing upon the different branches of the executive the most obvious improvements, which the authorities concerned first opposed and finally adopted! Nay more; a new practice has arisen from this neglect, of throwing the less profitable labours of government on Parliamentary Committees, one of which, as a grand climax to the whole system, the Chancellor of the Exchequer actually employed the other day to *arrange his accounts*!! On the foreign politics of this Pitt School of Statesmen we have often enlarged. Fear of Reform at home generated alliance with tyrants abroad, and the present result is—a close connection and concert with all the detestable despotisms of the Continent. Their devious course at home has ever been paltry and dishonest—their conduct abroad mean, perfidious, and enslaving.

Mr. Wynn's Bill.—Petitions are preparing in all the principal market towns of Yorkshire against Mr. WYNN's Bill for regulating the future election of County Members. A general feeling prevails, that the regulations proposed by this measure will, in their operation, dissolve that close connexion between the landed, commercial, and manufacturing interests, which so strongly characterises that county. The suggestion for petitioning against the Bill originated at the Pontefract Sessions, of which HUGH PARKER, Esq. was Chairman.—*Globe*.

London, May 6, 1832.—We have received the Paris Papers of Thursday and Friday. The session of the Legislative Body closed on Wednesday. It is to meet again on the 4th of June. There is no news of an authentic character respecting Turkey and Russia.

The JOURNAL DE TOULOUSE publishes intelligence from the frontiers of Spain, which announces the formation of a Spanish force in Arragon and Catalonia of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, "equal to that of the French sanitary cordon."

We this morning received Dutch Papers to the 5th instant. The news from Vienna, which comes down to the 23d of April, is of a pacific character. The following are extracts:—

Alexandria, March 20.—The Turkish fleet arrived here last Friday, after having landed troops at Modon and Patras. The greater part of the ships sailed into the old harbour, while a violent storm arose, the larger vessels anchored in the new harbour, but scarcely had the whole fleet entered, when the fury of the storm increased, and did great damage. A Barbary corvette stranded on the sand banks, another ship of Tripoli had the same fate at the entrance of the New Canal of Machomondi. The storm broke the cables of the Admiral's ship, the *Viceroy*, and drove it, with another Barbary ship, against the walls of the fort, where it was dashed to pieces. A frigate belonging to the Sultan, sunk near Rosetta, and it is feared that others of the fleet which had not come in May have experienced the same fate. His Highness the Viceroy arrived here to-day from Cairo, and has declared to the Barbary Captains, that he would indemnify them for the damage which they have sustained in his harbour. For the present he has given them the frigate *AFRICA*, another smaller frigate, and a brig.

Vienna, April 20.—For some days past it has been observed that the French Ambassador, the Marquis of Caraman, has very frequent conferences with Prince Metternich, and with Baron Sturmer, who is Director of the Chancery of Foreign Affairs; it is even reported that some notes have passed between them. The attention of the public is much excited by these negotiations between the Cabinet of the Tuileries and ours.

On the 1st of April, about noon, fires broke out at Gaunersdorf, three stages from Vienna, on the road to Brunn, and at Wallersdorf, near Hollabrunn, which in less than three quarters of an hour reduced those two considerable places to ashes. The fury of the flames, impelled by a high wind, was such, that there was no possibility of checking their progress. The number of houses burnt at Gaunersdorf is above 200, and at Wallersdorf 131 houses and 70 barns: in this latter town 17 persons perished in the flames. The schools and churches in both places are destroyed.

Vienna, April 22.—The AUSTRIAN OBSERVER of to-day does not mention the departure of M. de Tatischeff. He had an audience of leave of the Emperor on the day of his departure. It is generally said that this mission has been attended with complete success, though nothing positive respecting it transpires. We have only learnt that the dispatches brought by the extraordinary courier of M. de Lutzow from Constantinople, stated that M. de Lutzow and Lord Strangford exerted themselves to the utmost to bring the Porte to principles of moderation, that they have delivered urgent notes to the Turkish Ministry, and that the dragomens of the English and Austrian legations were in continual motion, and had had several conferences with the chief interpreter of the Porte, a very able and subtle Greek. The Ambassadors, however, notwithstanding their reiterated applications, had not yet been able to obtain a conference with the Reis Effendi. The pretences which that Minister employs to avoid this interview, make it presumed that the Porte persists in its resolution not to satisfy the demands of Russia, at the same time that it desires not to come to a rupture with England and Austria. A person of great distinction at our Court will go, it is said, to London, to make overtures of great importance.

Leipzig, April 21, 1822.—Our fair has begun but in a very unpromising manner. We see hardly any Poles or Russians, and very few Greeks. Our accounts from Russia and Poland still tend to war. The Emperor Alexander is expected soon to set out from St. Petersburg for the army, and it is reported that the army of another Power will be put in motion, the guards of which are stated to have already received orders to that effect. Peace with Turks would be worse than war; their hatred to the Christians makes them violate all treaties, and such is the anarchy that prevails in Turkey, that nobody obeys unless he is compelled.

Mexico.—Madrid Papers have arrived to the 23d of April last and Hamburg Papers to the 1st instant. The Provisional Government of Mexico has sent an accredited agent to Europe, charged with an important communication. He has arrived in Hamburg, but the place of his further destination is not mentioned. The purport of his mission may probably have reference to the first article of the Mexican constitution—the offer of an Imperial Crown to some member of the Royal Family of Spain. Some disturbances have taken place in Saragossa and Barcelona, but they do not seem to be of any importance.

The accounts from Petersburg are of the 10th of April; they allude to the continuance of the negotiations with Turkey, but speak of the result with as much uncertainty as we find in the other sources of intelligence.

A meeting of the Merchants of Cork was held in that city on Tuesday, when a Petition to Parliament was agreed to, complaining of the inconvenience which they suffer from the present hours of dispatching the mails from Dublin to Cork, and praying an alteration in the system.

We are informed from respectable authority, that the Marquis of THOMOND intends to confine his residence exclusively to his county, where he will dwell among his tenantry, watch over their improvement, increase their comforts, and encourage their exertions.—(*Cork Paper.*)

During the late visit to Ireland of the Marquis of SLIGO, his Lady, who with her children lodged at an Hotel in Paris, was robbed of a sum of money which she had the same day got from her banker. Two nights afterwards, Lady PAGE TURNER, who was lodged at the same place, was also robbed of a quantity of plate, which had been carefully locked up in a press belonging to the same Hotel.

HENRY CLIVE, Esq. M. P. late Under-Secretary of State, has arrived at Loughteen, King's County, the residence of THOMAS RYDER PAPER, Esq. for the purpose of visiting his extensive property in that neighbourhood.

Lindley Fair.—The first annual new fair on May-day, was very numerously attended, but rather thinly supplied with cattle, sheep, pigs, and horses, which for the most part sold well, compared with the prices of late fairs. Mr. HENRY WALLING, the first promoter of this fair, was carried through all the principal streets of the town in a chair, dressed with ribbons and laurel, in procession.

Emigration.—The final departure from Oswestry of three generations of one family took place on Monday, in the persons of Mrs. BICKERTON, widow, and her children and grand children. The heart-rending scene was witnessed by a vast concourse of their friends and fellow-townsmen. The Chester coach from that place was filled within and without by persons going to America.

Ireland.—The most liberal Subscriptions had been set on foot for the immediate relief of the extreme distress of our Sister Kingdom, the total amount of which in the short space of five days exceeded Twenty-five Thousand pounds sterling.—A magnificent donation of 500*l.* from the Duke of Devonshire graces the list.—A County of ten shillings per ton had also been offered on the Importation of 1,200 tons of Potatoes into her Ports.—The Marquis of Wellesley had recommended the repeal of the Irish Window Tax, and other measures conducive to the peace and prosperity of Ireland.

Archbishop of Armagh.—The death of this venerable Prelate was occasioned by taking Laudanum instead of a draught prescribed by Sir Henry Halford; the following are the particulars of this melancholy event:—

[The following melancholy particulars are given in the OBSERVER, relative to the death of this prelate.—A Morning Paper mentions, that "the statement of the case, signed by Sir Henry Halford, Dr. Baillie, and Mr. Jones, was so satisfactory, that the Coroner deemed an inquest unnecessary."]

It appears that the Archbishop had been for some time afflicted with an attack of the gout, together with a slight cold; but his indisposition was not considered of a serious nature; indeed, so little apprehensions did then exist of any dangerous consequences resulting from his confinement, that Mrs. Stuart and her daughter were preparing for an early visit to Ireland. On Monday morning his Lordship was attended by Sir Henry Halford, who wrote a prescription for a draught, which was immediately sent to the shop of Mr. Jones, the apothecary in Mount-street, in order that it might be prepared. His Lordship having expressed some impatience that the draught had not arrived, Mrs. Stuart inquired of the servants if it had come; and being answered in the affirmative, she desired it might be brought to her immediately. The under butler went to the porter and demanded the draught for his master. The man had just before received it, together with a two-ounce phial of laudanum for his own use; and which he was in the habit of taking occasionally, in small quantities, for a disease with which he was afflicted. Most unluckily, in the hurry of the moment, instead of giving the draught intended for the Archbishop, he accidentally substituted the bottle which contained the laudanum. The under butler instantly carried it to Mrs. Stuart, without examination, and that lady not having a doubt that it was the medicine which had been recommended by Sir Henry Halford, poured it into a glass and gave it to her husband. In a few minutes, however, the dreadful mistake was discovered; upon which Mrs. Stuart rushed from the presence of the Bishop into the street, with the phial in her hand, and in a state of speechless distraction. So much was she under the influence of terror in the first instance, that instead of taking the direct course to Mr. Jones's house, through Gibbs's stable-yard, she ran up Bonnett's stable-yard, where there is no thoroughfare. At length she discovered her error, and renewed her speed till she reached Mr. Jones's shop, where she with difficulty explained the cause of her agitation. Mr. Jones was fortunately at home, and having procured the usual antidotes, lost not a moment in accompanying Mrs. Stuart back to Hill-street, where he administered to his Lordship, now almost in a state of stupor, the strongest emetics, and used every means which his skill and ingenuity could suggest, to remove the poison from his stomach; all, however, without effect.

Sir Henry Halford and Dr. Baillie were sent for in every possible direction, and at length the former arrived, and was soon afterwards followed by the latter. These gentlemen added their efforts to those of Mr. Jones, but we lament to state with as little success. The quantity of the deadly poison was too great to admit of its destructive effects being obviated, and at half-past four o'clock the heart-rending scene was closed by the death of their patient.

Sir Henry Halford, on quitting Mrs. Stuart, proceeded in his carriage to his Majesty, and informed him of the melancholy event.

The deceased was fifth and youngest and last surviving son of John Earl of Bute. He was translated from the see of St. David's to the primacy of Ireland, in December 1800.

The remains of his Lordship are to be interred in the family mausoleum of the Earl of Bute, at Luton, in Bedfordshire.—*The Courier, Nov 13.*

The latest Papers from Madrid received in London, give the strongest proofs of the distracted condition of that country, portraying a state approaching to a Civil War.

Alarming disturbances had broken out in Staffordshire; and several Artificers attempting to leave the kingdom had been arrested.

The Army.

WARRANT, ordering that no Soldier enlisting in the Army subsequently to the 24th of April, 1822, shall be entitled to any Pension for Service alone, until he shall have completed twenty-one years in the Infantry, or twenty-four years in the Cavalry.

GEORGE R.

Whereas his late Majesty, by his Royal Warrant, bearing date the 7th of October, 1806, was pleased to establish regulations for fixing the Pensions to which Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers were to become entitled, on their discharge, by reason of the expiration of certain periods of service; and whereas in the present circumstances of the service, We do not deem it expedient to allow Pension, for service alone for a less period than twenty-one years; our will and pleasure therefore is, that no Soldier, who shall enlist into our Army after the 24th day of April, 1822, shall be entitled to any Pension for service alone, until he shall have completed twenty-one years in the Infantry, or twenty-four years in the Cavalry; but that, if discharged after those respective periods of service, or as invalided, disabled, or wounded, he shall be entitled to a Pension, according to the rules established by the said regulations as fully and effectually as if this our Warrant had not been issued.

Given at our Court at Carlton Palace, this 26th day of March, 1822, in the third year of our reign.—By his Majesty's command,

PALMERSTON.

Court and Fashionables.

"Nor doth his grandeur and majestic show
Of luxury, though called magnificence,
Allure mine eye."—*Milton*.

"An old Wanton will be doating upon women, when he can scarce see without spectacles."—*South*.

His Majesty's Birth-day, which falls on the 12th of August, was celebrated on Tuesday, being St. George's day. The morning was ushered in with the customary demonstrations of rejoicing. The Officers of State gave entertainments, and it was a general holiday at the public offices. About half past eleven o'clock his Majesty went to Buckingham-house, to hold a drawing-room. His Majesty wore a Field Marshal's uniform with the order of the Garter. The company began to arrive soon after twelve o'clock, and continued settling down till between four and five, but not very briskly, owing to the frequent fall of rain. It was considered one of the most numerous and splendid that has assembled for some years past. The presentation dresses of the ladies were most costly. There was generally a great display of jewels, in which the Duchess of Buckingham appeared to excel. There did not (continues the Court historian) appear to be any of the gentlemen's dresses superior to Mr. Cones, who wore a dark velvet coat, richly embroidered, with a sword and sheath of the value of 3,000*ls.* from the profusion of diamonds on the hilt and sheath!—The King received a numerous assemblage of Bishops. The Archbishop of Canterbury delivered a congratulatory address from the reverend body, upon the happy return of the day, to which his Majesty returned a most gracious answer. The King then received the Foreign Ambassadors, Ministers, &c. His Majesty then proceeded to the grand saloon, and took his station in the front of the throne, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Augusta, and the Princess Sophia Matilda, and proceeded to receive the numerous presentations.

The daily papers contain long accounts of the Dresses worn by the Ladies on this occasion. That of the Princess ESTERHASY was "indescribably grand!"—The Marchioness of LONDONDERRY's head-dress consisted of "a *tasque* of velvet, the front entirely covered with costly diamonds, and surmounted with a magnificent plume of white feathers."—The Marchioness of HUNTLEY wore a precious pearl, hung upon her necklace in front, supposed to be the most valuable appendage of the sort at the Drawing-room.—The Countess of LIVEN wore "a magnificent dress of silver lama, the arrangement of design being quite novel;—the front or apron beautifully drawn to represent a bouquet of flowers, composed of bright and frosted silver, round the bottom of which being the same pattern, and the whole being so massive and costly, as to be oppressively heavy to her Ladyship;—this dress (adds the Court historian) was the wonder and admiration of the whole Court."—Lady DESANGES' "dress was admired for its magnificence and novelty."—

"Rise up, ye Women that are at ease; hear my voice, ye Careless Daughters; give ear unto my speech!—For this is a people robbed and spoiled; they are all of them snared in holes, and they are hid in prison-houses: they are for a prey, and none delivereth; for a spoil, and none saith, Restore!"—*Isaiah*.

The exceedingly delicate state of his Majesty's health obliged him to quit the Drawing-Room soon after four o'clock. This event occasioned many disappointments, for the company continued to arrive more than one hour after the King had retired, and a great number of persons were obliged to return home without having been presented.—It is whispered in the political circles, that the names of the Spanish Ambassador

and suite, who were present at the Levée on Friday and at the Drawing Room on Tuesday, were omitted in the Court Circular by an order from the highest authority.—What can this mean?—*Morning Chronicle*.

Fashionable News.

Brighton, May 8.—This town has not yet recovered from the gloom, which the departure of his Majesty occasioned.

Yesterday, at two o'clock, a Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, in Downing-street, which was attended by the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Westmorland, Mr. Peel, the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl Bathurst, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Wynne, Mr. Bathurst, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Viscount Sidmouth. The Council continued in deliberation till about a quarter past four.

Died, on Monday, the 6th inst, at Rutland-square, Dublin, at a quarter past eight o'clock, his Grace, the Right Hon. and Hon. Charles B. O'Donoghue, D. D. Lord Archbishop of Cashel, Primate of Munster, and Lord Bishop of Emly. His Grace was translated to the Archiepiscopate in 1801.—He was consecrated Bishop of Clonfert in 1795, and Bishop of Kilmore in the succeeding year. His Grace was brother to Lord Viscount Middleton, was a Commissioner of the Board of Education, a Treasurer to the Board of First Fruits, and a Vice-president of the Society for Discountenancing Vice. The piety of his Grace was exemplary, his learning profound, and he devoted his long and active life to the advancement of religious knowledge, and the moral welfare of society.

Dover, May 8.—Reports state that the Prince of Denmark is coming to this country with his Princess and his sister, but it is doubted here whether the latter is coming.—The intercourse with France still continues as brisk as ever; the Arrow—steam packet arrived on Friday last with eight carriages and about a hundred and ten passengers, five of the carriages belonged to the Earl of Bristol, who was on board with his numerous family (about thirty, including servants); his Lordship and family did not leave here till yesterday. The royal yacht had not arrived at Calais to-day when the packets left that port, nor was it known there when his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Denmark is expected to arrive. A company of the 3d Buffs, with the band of that regiment, arrived here on Sunday, to be in readiness, to form a guard of honour to his Royal Highness on landing. It is reported that the Prince Regent yacht, Captain Sir Michael Seymour, arrived last night in the Downs, from Deptford, on her way to Calais, to receive on board the Crown Prince of Denmark.

Among the distinguished persons who have already visited Mr. Hall's large picture of "The two Marys visiting the Sepulchre of Christ," now exhibiting at No. 54. Pall-mall, are the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, Lords Sidmouth and Belgrave, the Bishops of London, Lincoln, Salisbury, Norwich, Bangor, Carlisle, and Landaff; the Master of the Rolls, Lady Dacre, the Hon. Mrs. J. Villiers, Mrs. Howley, and the Miss Fishers; the Countess St. Antonio, Sir Fred. and Lady Bohen, Lady Twisden, Sir T. Jones, Archdeacon Prosser, the Rev. W. A. Carr, Mr. Sergeant Proud, Dr. and Mrs. Baillie, Dr. Holland, W. A. White, Esq.

The Duke and Duchess of Newcastle entertained a distinguished assemblage of the Nobility with a second grand dinner on Wednesday last, at their elegant mansion in Portman-square.

Mr. and Mrs. Fox Lane will move into their elegant mansion in Grosvenor-square, some day next week, from Thomas's Hotel, Berkeley-square. The rest of the family are arrived from Yorkshire. This house is most luxuriously furnished, and will, it is imagined, be the principal fashionable attraction of the year.

Mr. Alexandre, the celebrated Ventriloquist, had the honour yesterday, of dining at the Bishop of London's, where he delighted an elegant party, with some select specimens of his truly astonishing art.

Almack's Grand Ball.—This splendid Assembly boasted upwards of four hundred distinguished fashionables on Wednesday evening. The ball commenced at eleven, and ended at four o'clock.—The following, in the quadrilles, were the most conspicuous:—

Earl of Mount Charles	Lady Grey.
Lord George Bentinck	Lady G. Lennox.
Lord Harley	Miss Forrester.
Lord Sandon	Lady I. Annesley.
Lord Eastnor	Miss Mitchell.
Mr. Montagu	Miss Paik.
Colonel Davies	Miss Fitzclarence.
Mr. Mills	Miss Howard.

Arrivals.—Sir William and Lady Louisa Call, and Lady Forbes, in Bond-street; Major F. Sackville, in Conduit-street, from a tour; Mrs. and Miss Sparrow, in Bolton-street, from their seat in Staffordshire; Sir Loftus and Lady Otway, in Devonshire-place; Wynne Aubrey, Esq. at the Louisa Hotel, Manchester-street; Mrs. Leighton, at ditto, from Uxbridge.

Departures.—Count Balbe, from the Lincoln Hotel; Captain Jarvis, 2d Life Guards, from ditto, for Windsor.

PUBLIC MEETING.

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Parliamentary Reform.

NORFOLK COUNTY MEETING, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1822.

It having been known for several days that a County Meeting, on the subject of Parliamentary Reform, was to be holden in the County Hall this day, considerable interest was excited in the town of Norwich, in which it is known Party politics ran to an extreme height. Several attempts were made by the Ultra-Loyal Party to excite a feeling in the working classes of society against the Meeting. Among them we noticed the following placard, which was posted on the walls, and freely circulated through the streets:—

"LARGE LOAF.

"A PROCLAMATION.—Norfolk Meeting of Reform, May 11, 1822.

"What is the purpose of the Meeting?—To keep up High Rents, and raise the Price of Bread.

"What is the greatest benefit to the people of England?—What the Poor now enjoy—a large Loaf, which needs no Reform.

"God save the King."

At an early hour a considerable number of persons had assembled in the Castle Yard. At half-past eleven o'clock the upper part of the hall was crowded by landholders and farmers of the most respectable appearance, who had made their way through the Castle. At twelve o'clock the High Sheriff (Sir R. P. Joddrell, Bart.) entered the Court, and was received with loud applause. The body of the Hall was then thrown open, and was immediately filled in every part.

E. WODEHOUSE, Esq. M. P. for the County, having made his appearance in the side gallery, was received by a mixture of groans, hisses and cheers, the former however were much more general than the latter. The Honourable Gentleman received this salutation with the utmost good humour, bowing and nodding occasionally to different persons in the crowd. There had for several minutes before this been a cry of "Adjourn into the open air, adjourn into the open air." This cry now became so loud as to prevent any thing else from being heard in the Hall.

The HIGH SHERIFF said, a wish was expressed by some persons present to adjourn the Castle Hill. All he had to say as far as regarded himself was, that he was ready to meet the wishes of the freeholders as far as he could consistently with his duty (applause). He should therefore leave it to the Meeting to decide whether they would adjourn or not. But if they did, he trusted the same good order and regularity would be preserved without as within the walls of that Court (loud cries of "adjourn, adjourn," mixed with whistling and groaning).

Mr. G. WATSON said, from the conduct of those present, one would be led to imagine, that instead of assembling to discuss with calmness and impartiality the question of Reform, they had met together for the purpose only of interrupting the Meeting, and abusing certain individuals (groans). He called upon them to act like rational men, like freeholders, conscious of the value of their liberties, and anxious to support them (the noise was still continued).

The HIGH SHERIFF said he understood it to be the wish of the Meeting that no adjournment should take place, as there was not such a crowded assemblage as to render it necessary (cries of no, no!).

A general cry of "Mr. Coke, Mr. Coke," was now raised; and it having been at length announced that that Gentleman was approaching, loud cheering took place. Mr. Coke at length made his appearance, and the cheering and clapping of hands became louder, and were longer continued than those we remember to have witnessed on any former occasion, there were also one or two hisses. The crowd was so very dense that Mr. Coke, notwithstanding the anxiety of all present to make way for him, experienced great difficulty in taking his place near the Chair (loud cries of "adjourn" were still kept up in the body of the Hall.)

Mr. COKE endeavoured to obtain a hearing, but the shouts and groans of the Meeting, mingled with cries of "adjourn," completely drowned the Honourable Gentleman's voice.

The HIGH SHERIFF observed, that if order was not maintained, it would be impossible to proceed in the business of the day. Unless silence was maintained he should feel it his duty to order the Court to be cleared of all those who were not freeholders of the county.

Mr. COKE here handed to the High Sheriff a letter from Lord Suffield, accounting, as the Honourable Gentleman stated, for the absence of that Noble Lord.

Alderman THURTELL endeavoured to obtain a hearing, but the clamour continuing in the body of the Court, he was obliged to give up the attempt.

Mr. COKE, after consulting for a moment with the High Sheriff again came forward. If the Meeting would only attend to him for two minutes, they would find that their wishes were about to be complied with. Their Worthy High Sheriff had obligingly determined to adjourn the Meeting

into the open air, and it would, therefore, be held on the Castle Hill (cheers.)

The HIGH SHERIFF then declared the Meeting adjourned for half an hour, for the purpose of giving time for making the necessary arrangements for holding the Meeting out of doors.

At half past one o'clock, two carts having been provided for the accommodation of the speakers—

The HIGH SHERIFF addressed the Meeting as follows:—A Requisition, Gentlemen, having been addressed to me by such a numerous body of Freeholders, among whom are the names of those so pre-eminent for rank, nobility, and talent—the names also of those not less pre-eminent for respectability of character in private life, and equally devoted to the best principles of the Constitution, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament for a Reform in the Representation of the People, I have felt it a duty incumbent upon me, and, indeed, have with much pleasure come from Town expressly for that object, to meet the wishes of the Requisitionists by convening a Meeting of the County upon a subject of such great importance—a subject, Gentlemen, which opens so large a field of dissertation, that, though a friend myself to freedom of debate in popular assemblies like the present, when Constitutionally met together, and Constitutionally conducted, because it is by the voice and consent of the People only, that the higher Authorities can be upheld and maintained; yet I am sure that in this instance, I need not remind you of the expediency, and indeed necessity, of strictly adhering to the letter of the Requisition; and, after the numerous Meetings that have been so lately, so generally, and, I trust, so beneficially held in the respective Hundreds of this extensive County, under the sanction of the Magistracy, upon another subject which equally affects you all, but irrelevant to the present purport, I hope that no extraneous topics of discussion, as I must observe at some of those Meetings has been the case; will, in this instance, be so introduced; because were that to be allowed, I believe I should be the first to transgress, by taking this opportunity of making a few observations upon the situation in which I now stand placed. I am sure also I need not remind you to conduct the proceedings of the day temperately, candidly, and dispassionately, which will be the best and the only mode to promote the object of the Meeting, and to secure a fair and impartial hearing to those Gentlemen who now wish to come forward to offer their sentiments, of whatsoever political tendency they may be, upon a question of such vital import to the liberty of the subject, and the general welfare of the country. But I really feel that I have already been trespassing too much upon your time, being fully sensible that it is my province rather to listen than to speak; I shall not therefore detain this Meeting for a moment longer, than to request that the terms of the Requisition be now ready by the Sub-Sheriff.

The UNDER-SHERIFF (Geo. Wymer, Esq.), read the Requisition and the High Sheriff's answer thereto. It had affixed to it the signatures of upwards of 250 of the principal Nobility, Gentry, Owners, and Occupiers of Land in the County, among whom were—the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Albemarle, Lord Suffield, Viscount Barry, Lord Charles Townshend, Sir T. B. Lennard, Bart. Sir W. J. H. B. Folkes, Bart. Sir J. E. Smith, Knt., the Hon. W. Fitzroy, T. W. Coke, Esq. (Member of Parliament for the County), E. Lamb, Esq. S. T. Southwell, Esq. N. Micklethwait, Esq. Archdeacon Bathurst, Rev. C. Anson, Rev. J. B. Collier, Rev. R. N. Raikes, J. Postle, Esq. Alderman Thurtell, E. H. Gibbs, Esq. &c.

Sir T. B. BEEVOR, Bart. was proceeding to address the Meeting when

Mr. COKE begged to call the attention of the High Sheriff to the letter which he (Mr. Coke) had delivered to the Honourable Baronet from Lord Suffield, and which he wished to be read to the Meeting.

The HIGH SHERIFF said, it had been his intention to read it, after the patting of the Resolutions, but he was perfectly ready to do so now. The Honourable Baronet then read the following letter:—

"Sir, London, May 6, 1822.

Being one of those who requested you to convene a County Meeting, for the purpose of deliberating upon the propriety of petitioning Parliament for a Reform in the representation of the People, I feel it due, in respect, Sir, to yourself and to the Meeting which has been called by public advertisement, to apologize for my unavoidable absence from Norfolk at the time it is to take place. Regretting, severely as I do, the circumstances which deprive me of the pleasure of meeting my friends in Norfolk on this highly important occasion, I still derive consolation from a consciousness of my inability essentially to promote the cause of Reform by my presence. I think a Reform in the Representation of the People recommended by policy, I think it demanded by justice; and I think it required by the intellectual, the moral, and the political condition of the country. The arguments upon which these several positions may be maintained are so obvious to the understanding of impartial and unprejudiced persons, and they are indeed so sensibly brought home to

the feelings of the greater part of those who will probably attend the Meeting, over which I conclude, Sir, you will preside, that it is needless, and would therefore be unbecoming in me to trespass further upon your attention, than to express my ardent hope that unanimity in a prayer for Reform may prevail at your Meeting; not only at your Meeting but through the County of Norfolk; not only through Norfolk, but through the whole Empire; as upon a general, if not universal call for Reform, I most conscientiously believe the safety of England to depend.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient,

(Signed) "SUFFIELD.

"Sir R. P. Joddrell, Bart. High Sheriff of Norfolk."

Sir T. B. BEEVOR, Bart. in coming forward to propose a list of Resolutions for the consideration of the Meeting, regretted that the duty had not devolved upon some of those gentlemen around him, who were so much better qualified than he was to discharge it. But while he was ready to yield to the superior abilities of other gentlemen, he would yield to no one in attachment to the cause of Parliamentary Reform (applause). That was a question in which they were all interested, with which they were all identified. It became them to consider that every man had a right to a voice in framing those laws which he was bound to obey, and by which his person and property were to be protected. In supporting this opinion he was backed by one of the greatest legal authorities of this country. Judge Blackstone maintained, that in a free government every man who was a free agent had a right to a voice in the election of his Representative, and therefore, that one branch of the Government resided in the whole body of the people. This he conceived was clear enough. Here was no mention of the Boroughmongers, or of the necessity of placing this branch of the Government in the hands of a wealthy Aristocracy; but it was admitted that the appointment of this branch of the Legislature was vested in the whole body of the people. It was impossible that the population of this country at present could exercise this right, and therefore it was that Representatives were elected to act for them and watch over their interests. In these elections, therefore, all the people had a right to have an equal voice. Did the House of Commons represent all the people of England at this moment ("no, no")? He maintained that it did not ("no, it does not"). He begged pardon—it did not actually represent the people, but then it represented them virtually. Supposing that he had a dispute with his neighbour, and it was agreed to adjust it by reference, what would be thought of him if he insisted on appointing the referee, declaring that his friend (the referee) was an honourable man and incapable of deciding unjustly? Absurd as such a proceeding would appear, yet such precisely was the situation in which the people were placed by the Government. They (Ministers) exercised the power of electing those who were to decide between them and the people (applause).—One of the objections against Parliamentary Reform was, that it would lead to revolution, and this argument was urged by persons who when it served their turn, had always the Revolution of 1688 in their mouths (applause). He was one of those who thought, that though much had been done at the Revolution of 1688, yet that much had been left undone; and he felt convinced the seeds of our present evils might be traced to the omissions of that period. It was next said, that if Parliamentary Reform was once brought about, the Representatives of the People would be degraded to mere delegates. If he understood the difference between the two characters, it was this, that a Representative was elected for a general purpose, while a delegate was appointed for a particular one. But if it was meant to be argued, that a Representative, once elected, was to be wholly independent of his Constituents, and had a right to neglect their interests, and attend solely to his own, then he must at once deny the justice of such doctrine (applause). Nor did he know where to find an advocate for it, except among those whose interest it was to support the grossest and most palpable abuses, because they lived and fattened on them (applause). The Honourable Baronet concluded by moving the following Resolutions:—

"1. Resolved, That, by the spirit of the English Constitution, the House of Commons ought to be elected by the People, to represent the People, and to be responsible to the People.

"2. That the Members returned to serve in Parliament are chosen by not more than one-thousandth part of the adult male population of this Kingdom; and of these the great majority are elected by the arbitrary will of individuals, and by the exercise of the most corrupt means.

"3. That such a system has gradually undermined the foundations of the Constitution, subverted the great fabric of civil liberty, and deprived the people both of their privileges and their property through the agency of the very powers destined to protect them.

"4. That the doctrine which has lately been so unblushingly avowed in Parliament, that corruption is necessary to the support of the Monarchy, is as dangerous to the real interests of the Crown as it is odious to the people and destructive of public liberty; and that any Minister who is base enough to assist in carrying on such a system of Government, deserves the execration of every honest man, as a traitor to his Sover-

sign, and an enemy to his country: the safety and the glory of the Crown of England resting not upon a rotten system of corruption, but upon the uninfluenced support of a free, enlightened, and loyal people.

"5. That the intolerable pressure of the taxes, the beggary and ruin of thousands of the industrious classes, and the awful prospects which we have before us of increased and increasing misery; together with the contemptuous disregard of our petitions, the violation of our rights, and encroachments upon our liberties, have satisfied us that until a radical change shall be effected in the mode of electing Members to the Commons House of Parliament, until that House shall be responsible to the people, and dependent upon them for their seats instead of a jumble of borough proprietors, we shall look in vain for security for our property, or for the preservation of that Constitution which it is our manifest interest, as well as our ardent desire, to preserve inviolate.

"6. That a Petition be once more presented to the House of Commons, praying that the House will forthwith give to the people a real Representation, in place of that corrupt and defective one which now exists."

S. T. SOUTHWELL, Esq. came forward to second the Resolutions, and was received with much applause. He felt great diffidence in addressing the meeting. The task which devolved upon him was an honourable one; but it had been put upon him—it was not of his own seeking. He felt much nervousness when he compared the weakness of his poor talents with the greatness of the question before them (applause). He was an old Reformer, perhaps the oldest in that assembly—(cheers). He did not recollect the time when he was not a Reformer—he did not recollect the time when he did not perceive and laugh at the absurdity and folly of what was called virtual representation—he did not recollect the time when he did not clearly perceive the evils which must result from a perseverance in that system by which one thousandth part of the people elected that Body who were said to be the Representatives of the whole nation (applause). It was a perseverance in that wretched system which had brought down such an accumulation of evils upon the country, and which would still further increase those evils, unless they exerted themselves temperately, but firmly, in seeking redress. It was not his intention to take up the time of the meeting with a description of the mischief and profligacy which arose from our present representative system; he should leave it to able men. But he felt it necessary to answer a few of the objections which had been from time to time made by their adversaries (for they had many and able adversaries) against Parliamentary Reform. Those objections might be classed under three or four heads. First, it was said that this was not the time to introduce that question; and next, persons had the confidence, or he should rather say the impudence, to ask, in mockery, what Reformers expected to get by Parliamentary Reform (cries of "every thing")? These persons cautioned the Reformers to take care what they were about—to take care that, however honest their intentions, they were not tools in the hands of wicked and designing men, whose whole aim was to overturn society, and in the confusion which must ensue, to possess themselves of that property which would in the struggle be cast on the waters of desolation (applause). These observations were weak and groundless. They applied to no time, much less to the present. If, on the other hand, it was argued that this was not the best time for discussing Parliamentary Reform, he would meet their adversaries half way, by admitting that it was not. The best time for discussing Parliamentary Reform, was when it was first broached. It was now about 50 years since the question of Reform was first agitated, and if the popular voice had been attended to, and acted upon, before the American war took place, we should never have known the bloodshed which that war occasioned, nor should we at this moment be labouring under the pressure of the 200,000,000*l.* of debt which it inflicted upon us. Had the country, after the American war, acted upon the advice of some of our greatest men, among others Mr. Pitt, and Mr. (now Lord) Grey, we should have avoided the bloodshed and misery of the late French war. In short, had we adopted a different line of policy, we might have avoided all the miseries under which we were at this moment suffering. So far he agreed with the opponents of this question, but no farther. He maintained that this was the time to consider the question of Reform, and if Government did not attend to the voice of the people, they must expect that the ruin which now hung over the country, would burst upon and destroy them. The whole frame of society was out of order. The Landed Interest was humbled to the dust—the Agricultural Interest, the support of the whole kingdom, was prostrate at their feet. They were told that manufactures were flourishing; but he would appeal to any man, whether under such circumstances they could be long carried on with a profit? The commerce of the country, too, was in a state of the greatest jeopardy. This then was the period when they were bound, one and all, to support Parliamentary Reform: it was for all their interests to support it with one voice, and if they neglected it now, they would surely rue it. Who was there that did not perceive that in such a state of things the House of Commons ought to possess the confidence of the people? But who was it that could be impudent enough to state, that the people ought to place confidence in the House of Commons, constituted as it

at present was? In saying this, he begged to observe, that he was of no party. He was anxious to see the distinctions of Whig and Tory abolished, and wished to be considered as belonging to the party of the people. The Hon. Gentleman, after some further remarks, observed that their object in seeking for Reform was, not to overturn but to purify the Constitution (applause). He called, therefore, upon every man to do his duty. Unless a Reform in Parliament took place, either the popular fury, stimulated by oppression and poverty, would break forth, or else this Government would dwindle into a despotism (cheers). In persevering in the cause for which they were assembled, they would best consult the true dignity of the Crown, and protect the rights and liberties of the People. It was with this view that he seconded the Resolutions, and he hoped they would be carried unanimously (applause).

The Resolutions were then put *seriatim*, and carried unanimously.

Mr. E. CORY, after some observations upon the necessity of Landlords coming forward in aid of their tenants, proceeded to remark that Farmers were more imposed upon by Parsons than by any other class of men in society. They had all read in the Bible of the locusts which had overspread and desolated the land. The Parsons were the locusts of this country, and would devour the substance of the land (cheers, mixed with cries of question). But they (the farmers) would soon have it in their power to alter this state of things. It was not until the tithe had been cast that the Person would discover what its real value originally was (cries of order! we are here to discuss the question of Reform and nothing else).

Mr. THOS. THURTELL next addressed the Meeting. He should not have obtruded himself upon them were it not that he had at a Hundred Meeting, at Blofield, pledged himself to make a few observations upon the conduct of one of their County Members (Mr. Wodehouse). In alluding to that Honourable Gentleman's conduct, he assured him (Mr. W.) that it was by no means his intention to misrepresent what had taken place at the last County Meeting; upon that occasion he understood Mr. Wodehouse to say, that a diminution of taxes was absolutely necessary (hear, hear! from Mr. Wodehouse); that he hoped to see the allowance of the Royal Family, as well as all the other expences of the State reduced. But some how or other they never heard a word more about it from the Hon. Member (cheers). He (Mr. Wodehouse) said, that his opinions were in unison with the Petition adopted by the last Meeting ("no!" from Mr. Wodehouse). He understood the Honourable Member to have said so. That Petition prayed for the Repeal of the Taxes on Malt, Salt, Leather, Soap, and Candles. Though the Honourable Member was of opinion, that a reduction of taxation was absolutely necessary yet, when Lord Althorp made a motion, declaring that the reductions proposed by the Marquess of Londonderry were not sufficient to satisfy the country, they found Mr. Wodehouse opposing the motion, and complimenting Lord Londonderry on the extent of relief which he was granting to the country (loud applause). Well, what had been done next? Lord Althorp introduced a motion for the Repeal of the Salt Tax, and against that motion Mr. Wodehouse also voted (cheers! and cries of "what do you say to that, Mr. Wodehouse?") He should not add a word more upon this part of the subject, but would leave it to the Honourable Member to explain his conduct to the Meeting as best as he could. Adverting to the distresses of the country, he observed, that had Ministers, at the conclusion of the war, adopted that system of economy, a hope of which they had held out to the country, he hesitated not to say, that from 60,000,000l. to 60,000,000l. which had been wrung from the pockets of the people, might have been saved. Had this been done, his name should never have appeared to a Requisition for Parliamentary Reform (cheers, and laughter). But as it had not been done, he felt that he had never discharged his duty more conscientiously than he did in signing a Requisition for the purpose of promoting an object so much to be desired, and so necessary to the welfare of the country (applause).

Mr. N. B. PALMER warmly supported the Resolutions, and expressed his decided conviction that nothing but Parliamentary Reform could restore the constitution to its original purity.

It was decided, on the motion of Sir T. BEEVOR, that a Petition, founded on the Resolutions, should be presented to the House of Commons.

Upon Sir T. BEEVOR's motion that the Petition be presented by the County Members, there were loud cries of "by one," "by one." It was however carried, that it should be presented by both.

Mr. COKE, on coming forward, was received by loud and repeated cheers and clapping of hands. The Hon. Gent. said, that he should not, after what had passed, detain the Meeting at any length, but he could not help expressing the satisfaction he felt in meeting his constituents upon all occasions (applause). At the last County Meeting they had agreed to a Petition to Parliament praying relief. He presented that Petition, and it had me just with that attention which he expected, that was to say, that no relief whatever was extended to the Petitioners (applause). The Honourable Gentleman, adverting to the

Norfolk Hundred Petitions, observed, that though he presented them he expressed to the parties that such Petitions ought each and all to include the question of Parliamentary Reform. Of all that he did present (and he had presented many in the course of the Session), there were only three which did not include that important question (applause).—He proceeded to observe that the Marquess of Londonderry had deluded the country. The whole of the Noble Lord's measures were a system of delusion. Let them look to the effects of those measures. The Honourable Gentleman here took a review of the political measures which had been introduced, and acted upon during the last fifty years, and contended that to these measures chiefly were owing the miseries under which the country at present laboured. Until the present system was put an end to, there was no hope of salvation for the country. How could they expect relief from an Assembly, in which there were 62 Members as much bound to obey the Minister, as any servant in his (Mr. Coke's) house, was bound to obey him (cheers)? Were it not for this there would have been long ere now a considerable reduction of taxes.

Mr. WODEHOUSE came forward to address the Meeting, but the noise which prevailed prevented him for a short time from proceeding. Whatever might be his private feelings upon the question which had drawn them together, he felt that he should best consult their wishes and discharge his own duty, by entering at once upon an explanation of his public conduct since he had last appeared before them; in doing so, he should touch upon the Salt Tax (much disapprobation). He should give his reasons for voting against that tax, and perhaps his Honourable Colleague (Mr. Coke) would tell them why he did not vote at all upon it. (a laugh.) The Meeting would bear in mind the circumstances under which Parliament had met this year. It was known that distress, unprecedented in the annals of this kingdom, and arising from various causes, was felt all over the country, but no more more than in the county of Norfolk. This distress diffused over the country a spirit which induced thinking men to pause ere they took any step which might involve those other interests which were bound up with, and inseparable from the agriculture of the country, and which, should that interest languish and decay, must cease to prosper (applause). Under those circumstances a motion was made in Parliament to reduce the taxes of the country not indeed by 20,000,000l. as was now suggested, but perhaps by 5,000,000l. which, if carried at that period, must have gone to the total annihilation of the Sinking Fund (cries of "no, no!"); upon the maintenance of the Sinking Fund, then, depended, to a certain extent, the public credit (applause, and cries of "no") Whatever Gentlemen might think upon these matters, they sadly deceived themselves if they imagined that it was the rich only who were benefitted by the maintenance of public credit (applause). There was not a man who heard, no matter how low his fortune in society, who must now be benefitted or injured by the preservation or failure of public credit. He felt called upon that occasion to consider the impression likely to be made upon the country by the vote to which the House should come; At the period in question Ministers were in negotiation for the reduction of a considerable portion of that part of the debt of the country, which bore the highest interest; he meant the five per cents. It was of the utmost importance to the country that there should be but few dissents entered; and the dissents were so few that Government were enabled to pay them off at once, and by that means they became possessed of additional resources, amounting to 1,500,000l. and now one half, if not the whole of the Salt Tax might be repealed. He had been accused of giving pledges which he never made...of giving votes which he had never recorded...of using words which he had never spoken...and of expressing sentiments which he had never entertained. It would be found, that he had given nothing more than a general pledge; and that he had never directly or indirectly mentioned any tax but the malt-tax, a reduction in which he had, as he had pledged himself to do, supported.

Mr. E. H. GIBBS observed, that Mr. Wodehouse had pledged himself generally in support of the Petition, excepting only the Resolution relative to Parliamentary Reform.

Mr. WODEHOUSE proceeded. What he said at the former Meeting was simply this: "I have no hesitation in saying, that relief must come in the shape of mitigated taxation." This he said then, and this he repeated now. But he had never gone beyond a general pledge, except on the malt tax, and the reduction of the tax he had uniformly supported. He should now say a word or two about the question of Reform. He did not deny that the Constitution of the country did not admit of amendment? but he was not therefore prepared to go upon a rash crusade until he knew the length which he was required to go. He should call the attention of the Meeting to what the present state of the House of Commons was. He did not mean that which was by some persons called the corrupt side, but that which was called the Opposition. They would find that some of the most leading men of that party, and the brightest ornaments of their country, were returned by Borough influence. Take, for instance, Mr. Tierney, an upright and most enlightened statesman, that Honourable Gentleman was returned for Knaresborough by Lord Fitzwilliam. Sir J.

Mackintosh was returned in the same way. Mr. Brougham was returned for Winchester, by the Earl of Thanet. Dr. Lushington, for Ilchester, by the Earl of Darlington. Mr. Abercromby, for Calne, by the Marquess of Lansdown. Lord Normanby, who seconded Lord J. Russell's motion for Reform, was returned for Higham Ferrers, by Earl Fitzwilliam. Lord Ebrington was returned for Tavistock, by the Duke of Bedford. The present Lord St. John (here a Gentleman addressed Mr. Wodhouse in a low tone.) His Hon. Friend had told him that he was furnishing the strongest possible argument in favour of Parliamentary Reform (cheers). Perhaps he was, but his object was to shew the manner in which the Opposition side of the House was at present constituted. He felt not the slightest hesitation in saying that the whole of the Gentlemen whose names he had mentioned were bright ornaments of their country, and he should not wish to see any of them out of Parliament; but then they were all returned by a borough tenure, as firm and indisputable as that of the Member for Old Sarum, the Member for Corfe Castle, or even the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself (cheers and disapprobation).

Mr. COKE said, that his Honourable Colleague could not furnish a stronger argument in support of Reform, than he did by the line of argument he had just taken. The Gentlemen he had named were all supporters of Reform, and would willingly give up their seats in support of that so justly desired object (applause).

Mr. W. W. SIMPSON and the Rev. G. GLOVER supported the Resolutions.

Thanks were voted to the High Sheriff, and the meeting was dissolved at five minutes past four o'clock.

We regret to state, that a want of space has obliged us to curtail many of the speeches, and altogether to omit others.

We cannot conclude this account, without acknowledging the very kind and polite attention with which the High Sheriff provided accommodation for the Reporters who attended the Meeting.

Emigrant States of America.

The Writer of the following extract from a private letter received from the new Settlements, in the United States of America, was many years formerly a resident at Blendworth, in the County of Hants, in which district he was not less reputed for his matured judgement as a practical Agriculturist, than esteemed for his fidelity, candour, and generous conduct in all transactions with his neighbours and society.

Parle-Place, near Evansville, Indiana, U. S. of America, Dec. 8 1821.

"I have endeavoured in what I write, to come as near the truth as I possibly can: had all writers done the same in respect to this Country, we should not have witnessed so much distress among a certain description of Emigrants, as we now have to deplore.—I allude to a certain description of Merchants and Mechanics, entirely unacquainted with Agricultural pursuits, and totally unfit to reclaim a Wilderness and settle a new Country. I am happy to inform you that our Settlement has made a rapid progress in improvement; we can now show some handsome plantations, and grow more than enough to supply all our wants. Last year I sent upwards of 300 bushels of surplus corn to be distilled into whiskey; this season I expect to dispose of 500 in the same way. We have a distillery of our own capable of making a barrel a day, and we are now preparing to erect a horse mill, to grind the corn, preparatory to its being distilled. Most of the Settlers have planted considerable apple and peach orchards—both sorts thrive and grow with uncommon rapidity: I expect to have a large produce of the latter fruit the ensuing season.—This Country is settling with uncommon rapidity, principally from the Eastern States, and is altogether assuming a new character, and society is daily improving. Here is no danger of starving; if a family will be but industrious they may live well. Fine flax and excellent cotton are grown here, and we are beginning to keep sheep, so that in a short time we shall have every thing necessary to clothe us; almost every family manufactures for themselves, or puts out the raw materials to be worked up on shares, so I trust in a short time we shall become almost independent of a Foreign market. Our markets are low, and provisions cheap—beef and pork, two dollars per 100lb. weight.—The wheat crops last season were rather defective. Flour is selling from two and a half to three dollars per 100lbs.; Indian corn, which is the principal dependence, is selling at about a quarter dollar per bushel; but it is generally supposed will be higher. Money is scarce, owing, in a great measure, to the general failure of the Banking system; the continued payment for land, (though the price of land is now reduced to one dollar twenty-five cents. per acre), and the collection made by the Merchants and Storekeepers for what is termed Eastern—Foreign goods.—The surplus produce of this Country is generally sent down the Mississippi River to Natches and New Orleans; groceries, &c. are brought back in Steam-boats, (of which there are some of the finest in the World), in return.

"In the month of August, I set off on a journey to see our English Friends, at the Prairies, taking Harmony in my way; the latter place is 25 miles from this Settlement: I have no doubt the *Harmonites* surpass every other Society in the World, and are a convincing proof what united labour, when well applied, can accomplish. It is only six years since they removed from their former Settlement, near Pittsburgh, to their present residence on the Wabach. They have now the handsomest Town in the State of Indiana; 25,000 acres of land, of best quality, cleared out of the Land Office, that is paid for; 2,500 under fence, consisting of arable, meadow, and pasture, in a most excellent state of cultivation; 100 acres orchard, planted with the choicest fruit trees; and seven of vineyard, producing an abundance of the finest grapes, from which they make excellent wine. They have erected large and well-constructed barns, and other convenient farm buildings, an eight-horse thrashing machine, large granaries for storing their corn and grain, of which they at this time a sufficient stock to serve two years; a large steam and watermill, saw mills for cutting plank, cotton, woollen, and cloth factories, two distilleries, brew house, tannery, large smithery, and every other establishment necessary to accommodate the society, and supply the surrounding country with whatever they want. They amount to about 800 in number, men, women, and children, and there are no idle people among them. In haying and harvest the women go into the fields and assist, as do also the mechanics; the children are kept close to school and are well educated, after which they are selected according to their abilities to fill the different situations assigned for them. They profess to be all equal, and to be under the management of a committee, which regulates all the proceedings, but, George Rap, who conducted them from Germany to this Country, and whom they venerate and almost adore, sets as Priest and, I believe he is the best I ever heard of, certainly, is at the head of the whole concern. From Harmony I proceeded to the English settlement in the Illinois, distance 25 miles; I called on Mr. Birkbeck, who received me with his usual affability: I found him living in a large and comfortable frame house, which he had lately erected on a most beautiful situation, commanding an extensive and picturesque view over a large and beautiful Prairie. Mr. B. has inclosed a large tract of land, crops of corn and grain excellent, a dairy of 60 cows, from which he makes cheese that would do credit to an English market. He has laid off a Town called Wauborough, where a considerable number of respectable English people reside. I also called on Messrs. Flower, who also received me in the kindest manner. They have also good houses and handsome improvements, which appear general throughout the whole of what is called the English Settlement in the Illinois. Messrs. Flower and others have laid off and made considerable progress in building a town called Albion, which is made a County Seat, or Seat of Justice for the County. Nothing in my opinion can exceed the beauties of Prairies during the summer months: thousands of acres covered with waving grass from three to four feet in height, interspersed with beautiful clumps of trees, and surrounded by woods of majestic timber of different sorts, too numerous to describe. I have just returned from the State of Kentucky, where I have been with a gentleman of the name of Phillips, formerly of the Post-office, in England, and is residing at Princeton, in this State, about twenty miles distance from this place. We were kindly entertained by a number of respectable people, but as I am an admirer of Freedom, I could never, I think, live comfortable in a Slave State: You wished to obtain information respecting the situation of this country; I have endeavoured to give it as well as I could in the compass of a letter. I hope you will have the goodness to send me the same, respecting the proceedings in the old Country, as every scrap we pick up from thence is highly gratifying. I have now the pleasure of informing you that we have enjoyed the best health ever since we have been settled in this country, and though we have been deprived of a few luxuries, we have been amply repaid in peace of mind and general contentment."

Flying Pier.

To the Printers of the Hampshire Telegraph.

Having read in the papers that Sir Francis Ommancy has presented a Petition to the House of Commons for permission to bring in a Bill to erect a Flying Pier at Brighton, I have to request that you will state, (through the medium of your paper,) that the plan for an Iron Pier at Brighton was first suggested by me, and appeared in the Brighton, Hampshire and Sussex County papers, in March, 1821: and the plan for constructing a Bridge across the Arun, as permitted by the House of Commons, was likewise first suggested by me, and appeared in the Sussex and Hampshire County Papers, in December, 1821. As both my plans have been followed up by Petitions to the House of Commons, without the slightest suggestion to me, I am induced, in consequence, to lay this statement before the public. I acknowledge, at the same time, that the Brighton plan, now for the consideration of Parliament, although the same in principle, is a considerable improvement upon my plan.

I am your obedient humble Servant,
Bath, April 29, 1822. FREDERICK J. THOMAS, Captain, R. N.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Indian News.

The assumed airs of importance, with which the supporters of the Demi-official Print of India, affect to speak of its superior information and accuracy on all points of a secret and political nature, have become ridiculous from the mere circumstance of such lofty pretensions being unsupported by any real claim to them. Certain scraps of unimportant intelligence do now and then ooze out from official boxes, and find their way into the columns of the favoured Print;—but besides that they are always mere scraps, they are as often late as they are early, and much more frequently erroneous than they are accurate. The small number of our Town Readers who see both Papers, will have observed that while our intelligence from Penang stated the negotiations of the Siam Mission to have failed, and to be on the point of being broken off on the 28th of June,—the Demi-official Print had only heard of the state of these negotiations up to the 19th of the same month, and then considered every thing as promising the most happy results. In the same manner also, while that Print spoke of Sir John Malcolm's arrival at Naples, we were enabled to announce on the following day, Sir John's safe arrival in London. And although the same Demi-official Paper confidently states that the long-looked for arrangements of the Army were with the Board of Control, we owe it to our numerous and kind Supporters in the Army to state that we have reason to believe these "arrangements" were still only in progress at the India House, and had not therefore reached the Board of Control. What their fate may be, or when it is likely to be known, neither of us can perhaps yet tell; but we should be wanting in our duty if we did not caution our friends against yielding too easy credit to these often-repeated blandishments, after the experience which we have had of their being more frequently unfounded than substantial.

That we may prove to those whom we address, how much more ample as well as accurate our information happens to be on the subject of the Siam Mission, as well as most other affairs of public interest or importance, we shall give here the substance of several Letters received by us from the Capital of Siam itself; though we know the high character of the Chief of the Mission and all his Political Assistants too well to suppose that they will be regarded as our informants. We have, however, the good fortune to possess friends and correspondents in almost every quarter of the Eastern world, and from one of these we have obtained the information, of which the following is the substance, compiled from several Letters that have reached us, the earliest dated April 10th, and the latest dated June 25th:—

Soon after the arrival of the Mission at Singapore, it left that place on the 25th February, in prosecution of the voyage to Siam. The North East monsoon blew violently, and in consequence it was impossible for them to stand up by the East Coast of the Malayan Peninsula. They accordingly stood over to Borneo, and from the northern extremity of that Island to Pulo Ube. Between this and the river of Siam, is a continued series of Islands, laid down very incorrectly in all the Charts, forming in point of fact, another very numerous Archipelago. They had a delightful voyage through it, and on the 23d March, came to an anchor off the bar of Siam. They procured a Pilot from Pak-nam, and on the 25th, having lightened the Ship by throwing out ballast, they endeavoured to cross it. They however got a ground in soft clay, and were obliged to wait for the evening tide, when they got off without injury. The bar is composed in one part of hard sand, and in another of soft clay, but Ships drawing no more than 12 feet can pass at spring tides.

In the evening they came to an anchor at Pak-nam, about 4 miles from the mouth of the river, which is there about a mile wide. The town extends about 2½ miles along its banks, and the houses are built upon piles, of the same materials and in the same manner as those in most Malayan countries. Mr. Crawford was at this place invited to a feast, prepared for him by the Governor, by order of His Majesty, who, during the stay of the Mission at this place, sent on board liberal supplies of fruit daily. They remained here until the 29th, when they proceeded up the

river to Bang-Kok, the present capital of Siam, taking with them their guns, contrary to the usual custom, for they generally are left at this place; but the being allowed to take them, was intended as a compliment to the Mission of the Governor General.

On the morning of the 29th they anchored at Bang-Kok, and the scenery here presented to them was as new as it was interesting. The capital of Siam was stretching along the banks of one of the finest rivers in the world, and Boats of fifty different constructions, with as great a variety of individuals in them, were passing and repassing in every direction. This scene added to the clumsy forms of the Chinese Junks, and the floating houses moored along the banks of the river, was strongly contrasted with every thing they had before beheld. The population of Bang-Kok, is composed of a great variety of different people, and these Boats gave them specimens of almost all the different races,—Chinese, Siamese, Peguans, the people of Lao, Cambojans, and the inhabitants of the Chinese Province of Fo-Kien, with the Talapains or Priests of Buddh, in search of alms, on which they entirely exist.

On the 8th of April, Mr. Crawford was admitted to an audience of the King of Siam, and was so favorably received, as to give every reason to believe that success would attend the Mission.

The place, if judged of it from the circumstance of their not having a sick man among the whole, is healthy. The average of the thermometer at noon was about 86° or 87°,—and the mornings and evenings were much cooler. The houses of the natives are rather mean structures, built close to the water's edge, and many of them at high water are completely insulated. There are, however, some good streets paved with bricks, and many of the temples of Buddh are magnificent. In one of them, which they had an opportunity of seeing, there were no less than 1500 statues, many of them of colossal dimensions.

In all the East it is probable that there is not a more productive country than Siam; but very little of the merit of this is due to the Siamese, and almost all of it to the peculiar fertility of the soil. The consequence of this fertility, and of the great conveniences afforded to the internal navigation by the numerous streams and canals by which the country is every where intersected, and which afford facilities unknown to most countries, is, that its capabilities for trade are peculiarly great, and accordingly it carries on a trade with the Chinese, far exceeding any thing of which a conception had been hitherto formed. It is calculated that from 30 to 40,000 tons of shipping are annually employed in this trade, in Bang-Kok alone, an amount far greater than that of any native port in India; besides these people alone have a free trade here, and the ships of every other nation are subject to great inconveniences in the prosecution of theirs. This does not refer to the weight of the imposts, which are very far from being heavy. Twelve hundred dollars will cover all the port-charges of a ship of 350 tons. The duties are 8 per cent. on imports. The exportation of bullion and even coin is free also. Many other articles are duty free also: Sugar pays 1½ ticals the picul.

An engagement has been entered into not to raise the duties beyond their present amount, but the word of the Siamese is not to be relied upon, and they are only anxious for our trade, that they may commit extortions upon it in their own way. That way is this; they give a public order for a free trade, and a secret one not to deal with the persons so offered a free trade, under a penalty of stripes and fines. The Officers of Government, or rather a party, (for the whole is the work of a party) under this monopoly, take the most valuable parts of the cargo, and when they want no more, will allow the rest to be sold to others, after having thus derived all the advantage they wish from the property.

The principal articles of exportation from Siam are pepper, cardamums, sugar, sapan wood, (about 300,000 piculs annually) and gamboge. The Chinese take away the greatest portion of all these, and many other articles suited to their own peculiar wants, such as sharks' fins, bird's nests, bicho-de-mar, hides,

(about 200,000 annually) rhinoceros' deer's, buffalos', tigers' and elephants' bones, deers', and buffalo's horns, and a variety of similar articles. Rice and salt are produced in incalculable quantities, and of the very best qualities. Of the former a great quantity finds its way by means of the junks to all the European settlements to the Eastward. Among the articles produced in the smaller quantities, but which are still valuable for Indian or European cargoes, are agil wood, benjamin, ivory, and stick lac.

The principal articles which are in demand at this place among the various manufactures of India or Europe are glassware of every possible description, fire arms, cotton goods, hardware, and cutlery and coarse woollens. Many more articles may be introduced, and in time a demand for them would be created. Indeed, there can be no question that if we could gain permission to trade upon the same terms as the Chinese, from 20 to 30 ships of from 200 to 300 tons might be annually employed in the commerce with this. In every port to which Europeans are permitted to trade upon an equality with them, it is found that they always take that rank to which the superior skill, wealth, intellect, and enterprise give them an undoubted claim. The great causes to which the freedom of Chinese trade is to be attributed, are the supple, bending, accommodating manners of the Chinese, the long connexion existing between the countries, and the number of those people residing here, who invariably employ all the advantages they derive from this circumstance to the benefit of their countrymen.

Besides the articles mentioned above, Siam produces iron, lead, tin, copper, gold, and silver; the three first in great quantities. Iron, manufactured into cooking utensils, forms an extensive article of exportation. Among the imports, Opium takes a prominent place, for of this about 250 chests a year are consumed. This is brought mostly in the junks, from Penang and Singapore; and although a contraband article, it meets with a speedy and safe sale. The very persons whose duty it is to enforce prohibition, are the principal dealers in it. The present price is about 7,500 rupees.

The Americans carry away from Siam a considerable quantity of sugar, three or four ships annually coming for this purpose. One had arrived since the Mission were there, and had just left the place. They bring dollars principally, and buy their cargoes for ready money. One of them last year brought some old muskets, for which the Siamese gave a picul of sugar each.

Of the character of the people, it may be sufficient to say that from the highest to the lowest, they are considered to be mean, cowardly, and mercenary. This pretty nearly comprises the whole of their qualities, and this it is said pervades every action of their lives. Every means is resorted to by them, however, to increase their wealth and to promote their own interests. Hence it is that the King and his Ministers are the principal merchants, and hence the system of Royal monopolies and privileges which destroy trade; for they are more watchful over the most minute action that affects their interests than over the most weighty affairs of the kingdom. It is from this that arises their great repugnance to a free trade, which would dry up some of the greatest sources of their wealth, and it is much to be feared, that unless Government feel it their duty to interfere in a decided manner for the furtherance of British interests, from this cause, commerce will never be carried on to advantage with this country. This character for rapacity pervades ever one who has any connexion with strangers, and they never fail to exercise it to the utmost of their ability. With respect to security of persons and property, they are quite as safe in the Me-nam as in the Ganges, and no one dares to interfere with them.

The town of Bang-Kok, in a military point of view, is defenceless, nor is there any fortification at the mouth of the river, or all the way up to the capital. In short, the smallest vessel in the Company's service could batter the King of Siam's Palace about his ears, without the slightest risk from any defence he would be able to make; and such is the timid character of the

people, that two Europeans armed, would put fifty of them to flight. Cowardice and cruelty almost always go together, and this is strikingly exemplified in the treatment the poor wretches, who have the misfortune to be taken prisoners in their wars with the Burmahs or kidnapped on the frontier, receive from them. They are seen employed in the public works of the most servile nature, with chains about their necks, legs, and feet, and to this they are condemned for life. The practice of kidnaping people upon the frontier is quite common, where a force is kept for the purpose.

It was expected that the Mission would leave Bang-Kok in the course of July, or the beginning of August, on its way to Cochin China, and to return to Calcutta by the end of the present year.

Late Shipwreck.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Prior to the commencement of my daily labours, I usually take up your interesting Paper, from which I invariably derive some agreeable information. I could not however peruse the letter of HUMANITAS inserted yesterday without feeling surprised at his hasty assertions, which prove that he could not have made any reference to the parties concerned. HUMANITAS has certainly advocated a good cause, which does credit at once to his head and his heart, and proves him a true friend to mankind; these Burmahs, in succouring the few survivors of the TITAGHUR's crew, have retrieved their nation from the imputation of inhumanity laid to their charge, and have raised themselves in the eyes of this country and all other trading powers. Their subsequent laudable exertions in bringing them up to Calcutta deserve equal commendation and praise. "The survivors" it is stated in your Paper "had lost every thing they possessed, and took upon them to promise the Burmahs the jolly-boat or what she might reasonably sell for as an indemnification for their expenses and trouble; but" observes HUMANITAS "the owner cannot afford to lose both Brig and Jolly Boat, and thus I fear those worthy people will be but poorly paid."

Now Sir, I beg to observe that measures have been taken to satisfy and remunerate those worthy people for their trouble and, to encourage them in similar acts of Humanity; the Jolly Boat in question has been offered them; but as they refused her, a sum of money has been substituted, which, by a person who long commanded a Ship out of the Port of Calcutta, has been deemed more than equivalent to their exertions or any expense they could possibly have incurred.

The statement respecting the TITAGHUR's departure from hence and arrival in Rangoon is perfectly correct; from the abilities of Mr. Turner a resident there I felt every confidence in the repairs she underwent previous to her leaving that place on the 22d of July; I am however surprised at the assertion that the persons who saved themselves in the jolly-boat should have been obliged to resort to their clothes for a sail, whereas Mr. Hender the person in charge of the vessel, seized a blanket from one of the Lascars and converted it into a sail.

In conclusion, I have only to add that my sense of the worth of these Burmahs is such, that I do not mean to bound my exertions to my own pecuniary means, but also to make application to the Humane Society for a further remuneration to these worthy people.

I hope I have now fully answered HUMANITAS, and remain,

Sir, yours obediently,

THE OWNER OF THE LATE
BRIG TITAGHUR.

Sept. 19, 1822.

P. S.—The Burmahs who brought up the Survivors of the TITAGHUR, have actually refused to accept the Jolly Boat and Sixty Rupees One Hundred. I leave it to the Public to judge whether the above is a sufficient remuneration or not.

East India Sugar.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

The following is the leading paragraph of the GLASGOW CHRONICLE of 27th April 1822:

"We find, from the London papers, that the West India merchants have rather changed their views on the subject of a remedy for their distresses. They no longer urge direct intercourse between the British Colonies and the United States, but argue for the more effective plan of excluding East India Sugar from the home market. They will probably find in the Company the strongest opponents; yet it seems rather unfair that the party having the exclusive sale of Tea, should deny to the other the monopoly of Sugar."

Observe how one set of monopolists pander to the appetites of another, and treat the middle party, the poor consumer, as Octavius and Antony treated those whom they were bound to protect from proscription, each surrendering his own friends to serve the purpose of the other. Let the East India Company have a monopoly of Tea, and the West Indians of Sugar, is the fair bargain proposed by the latter, according to the GLASGOW Editor, who is, however, greatly mistaken, in supposing that the former would reject the compact. If he knew any thing of the East India Company he would know that they are as eager to give the West Indians a monopoly of Sugar, as they are to ask it, partly because this concession converts a most powerful party from rivals and enemies into allies and accomplices, but chiefly because to give fair play to the East India Sugar trade leads directly to Colonization, which leads inevitably to the decline and fall of the Company. On this subject, their own declarations will be admitted to be unexceptionable evidence. In the third Report of the Special Committee, dated 25th March 1802, they say that those who contend that Sugar might be supplied from India to an indefinite amount, are not aware that the success, or, in other words, the benefit of India in this instance, would prove the DESTRUCTION OF THE MOTHER COUNTRY, which cannot exist under the immense drain of bullion that must follow! "It is therefore," say they, "necessary to ascertain whether the great general interests of the imperial empire, and the interests of a very numerous description of persons, West India planters and merchants, ship-owners, British manufacturers, &c. &c. &c. will not suffer to a greater degree than the East India Company, without producing any additional benefit commensurate to the evil, either to the empire of India, or to the mother country, if the request of the Indian agents shall be complied with." They conclude by saying, that "they have not discussed the fatal consequences which must arise from establishing the first and most dangerous principle of Colonization; as they have demonstrated in their former reports, that the plans of the private traders (if admitted) must terminate in the destruction of the British Empire in India."

The Company naturally supposed that the Merchants of Calcutta would be the most strenuous advocates of the just claims of India; but the humiliating acknowledgement must be made, that whatever has been done for India has been effected by the zeal and activity of a less weighty and less interested body, the London Merchants engaged in the India trade. The day when India shall owe a debt of gratitude to the Merchants of Calcutta is yet to come! But that day will come, because the field where every victory of right over power and prejudice must be won, is here and not in England; and the measure of justice which will be dealt to India will always depend upon the extent of front of European and Native *Sturdy Beggars*, which she is able to show. The history of Ireland is a perpetual commentary on this text.

Sept. 18, 1822.

CANNA.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.		CALCUTTA.	
BUY			SELL
2 a 2½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sicca Rupees	2½	a 2
	Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees	92	a
	Madras ditto, 94 a 98 Sa. R. per 100 Madras Rupees		
	Bills on Court of Directors 9 months date, 23 0 a 25 0 pr ct prem.		
	Ditto ditto, 14 ditto, 21 8 a 23 0 per ct. do.		
	Bank Shares—Premium, 40 a 45 per cent.		

Police Reform.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

In a populous town like that of Calcutta, containing persons from almost every country in the world, an efficient Police is of the first importance to the security and good order of the community at large. The Police of this metropolis has, I acknowledge, made rapid strides to improvement; but as I am of opinion, it will never reach that perfection which it is possible to attain, without some material change, I beg to state the nature of that change, and to propose such measures as to me appear likely to obtain the desired end.

The principal reason for my forming the above opinion is the present investiture of the public tranquillity in the hands of native officers. The caste of these men generally, are not one of the highest, and their principles of justice or honesty are such as to render them unfit for the posts they are permitted to fill. The Chokeedars of the city, besides proving an annoyance to nocturnal quietness, by their loud and unnecessary halloos, a source of much uneasiness to the sick and to the weary, are known to be men not very scrupulous in sacrificing their conscience or their sense of duty to the temptation of money. They are noted for pusillanimity, a deficiency that entirely disqualifies them for the office of Watchman. The Thannadars are celebrated for extortion and oppression, instances of which are daily occurring, but unfortunately for the sufferers, circumstances very rarely make the Magistrates acquainted with their acts of dishonesty and rapine on the labourer or by-passers, who in passing the thannahs are generally subjected to a levy of unwarranted contribution, and who prefer parting with a small share if not a moiety of their property, rather than risk an investigation, in which the combination of their oppressors and party evidence give them little chance of redress. The system of injustice adopted by these persons, requires no particular illustration; they are discovered in every corner of the town, and a rigid scrutiny into the acts of the Thannadars would bring to light instances of misconduct perhaps hardly worthy of belief from anonymous recital.

From the foregoing facts a remedy is urgently called for, I therefore beg to suggest that the situation of Thannadars be henceforward conferred on East Indians, many of whom would be very glad to be so employed on a reasonable salary; they will be more faithful in the discharge of their duty: their principles and habits will secure the inhabitants against extortion and villany, now so generally prevalent; and their knowledge of equity and justice will act as a powerful check on the knavery of the lower class of Police Officers. The Chokeedars now in employ should also be displaced by men from the upper provinces, say from Rohilkund, where the generality of them are athletic, brave and honest fellows. The late disbandment of Irregulars offers a good opportunity for procuring them, and as I am not aware of any obstacles to employing people of the description above-mentioned, probably the suggestions I have ventured to publish, may not be altogether undeserving of attention.

Your obedient Servant,

Sept. 16, 1822

CANDIDUS.

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, SEPTEMBER 19, 1822.

	BUY	SELL
Remittable Loans,	19 12	19 4
Unremittable ditto,	11 12	11 4
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for 12 Months, dated 31st of December 1821, ..	27 0	26 0
Ditto, for 12 months, dated 30th of June 1822, ..	25 0	24 0
Ditto, for 18 months, dated 30th of April,	23 0	23 0
Bank Shares,	4500 0	4400 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100,	205 8	205 0
Notes of Good Houses, for 6 months, bearing Interest, at 6 per cent.		
Government Bills, Discount		at 3-6 per cent.
Loans upon Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 months,		4 per cent.

A New Sect.*From the Bombay Courier of the 24th of August.*

We have been kindly favored with the following very interesting account of a new religious sect which seems to be making many proselytes. *Memorandum respecting a Sect lately introduced by a person calling himself Swamee Narain.*

Dhundhoka, January 9, 1822.—This sect is represented as having its rise from Odhow, to whom the charge of the human race was delivered by Christna when he left this world; but the first actual appearance of it in Guzerat, was upwards of one hundred years ago, when a Brimcharree called Gopal began to preach the new doctrines at Gopnath Mahadeo in the district of Valak in Gailwar.

His successor Atmanand became a Swamee; by which the person is understood to lay down the observances of cast, and devote himself intirely to the service of the Deity. Nir Narain is the God worshipped, and an image of him is admitted, as by other Hindoos.

The grand principle of the system seems to be, that the souls of all mankind are equal. Distinctions of Cast are observed by his followers, but they are told, that these trammels are only corporeal and will all be left behind with their bodies; and the souls freed from them, will receive the rewards or punishment of their actions in this life, without any regard to the Casts to which their bodies may have belonged.

The principal observances enjoined, are, abstinence from what are represented as the four besetting sins of the flesh, indulgence in drinking spirituous liquors, eating flesh, stealing, and connection with other than their own women.

His votaries are sometimes indulged with what they call a Samadhee, in which the spirit is said to leave the body, and to be transported to the blissful regions their imaginations are taught to expect after death; and during the periods of its absence, no wound or infliction produces the slightest effect, or pain, the trunk is represented to be perfectly senseless, and after its return, the favoured persons give lively descriptions of what he has seen, generally abundance of gold and jewels, with palaces &c. according to the fertility of his imagination.

A multitude of minor observances are also prescribed. Those who become Fakeers receive a name, and are instructed to submit to any ill usage without resistance, or without allowing the slightest resentment to remain on their minds; they are to forswear all worldly goods and all the concerns of this world, they are not even to possess any article made of a metal, except a needle to sew their clothes and a knife to mend their pen for writing holy works; they are not to see, nor to think of a woman; if they do see one so as to distinguish her as such, if the idea of a woman comes into their minds, or if they touch one, they must fast for that day.

The followers, or those merely converted, are not enjoined to such strict observances; they are (besides the four great sins) to abstain from lying and to speak truth, not to engage in quarrels, to abstain from using all intoxicating substances, and some others that happen to be proscribed by the Mooksh Dharm Geeta, Bhugvut and Veeshnoo Sehnair nam, which the Swamee professes to make the rules of his instructions.

Like the Roman Pontiff he gives absolution for sins already committed, but does not venture (like him) to grant indulgences for the future.

People of all Casts and persuasion resort to Swamee Narain, and the numbers of his followers are very great, estimated by the most intelligent Natives at about one hundred thousand (100,000) principally from Katewar and the western districts of Guzerat. Hindoos of all the four classes, Mahomedans, and even Dhers are admitted; but all are seated, and feed, according to their Casts. The Swamee himself (who is a Brahmin) eats indiscriminately with any Cast, as far down as Rajpoots, or Katees, but not below them.

Swamee Narain himself must be a very superior man, as he has acquired such influence over men's minds and the distinguishing tenets between his system and that of other Hindoos, are so inoffensive, that they might at least have escaped violent opposition; this does not however seem to have been the case; all the orders of religious mendicants in particular used to take ample advantage of the peaceful professions of his disciples, by beating them sometimes unmercifully; and they boast that no instance ever occurred of this violence being resisted.

I shall mention (as tending to shew the Swamee desires to practice what he preaches) that the approach of a multitude of 50,000 people stated to accompany him to a recent visit to Ahmedabad, for the purpose of consecrating a Temple to Nir Narain, having occasioned some reports that measures of security would be taken, which he heard of, he immediately sent a message to express his regret that his coming should occasion any trouble, and that rather than it should do so, he would prefer not coming at all. These reports being of course unfounded, he came, and had obtained permission to occupy the Shahee Baug, a house be-

longing to Government, but on his arrival, finding that he could not stay there without a risk of his followers injuring the premises, he removed of his own accord to an uncultivated plain at a considerable distance, preferring to submit to all the inconvenience and want of accommodation, to running the risk of the slightest damage being committed by the people resorting to him.

The most intelligent people in the country, even while they regret (as Hindoos) the levelling nature of his system, acknowledge their belief that his preaching has produced great effect in improving the morals of the people: and my own intercourse with natives leads me to form the same opinion.

Commercial Reports.*(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of yesterday.)*

	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Cotton, Jaloan,..... per maund	13 0 a	13 0
Cutchoura,	10 8 a	12 0
Grain, Rice, Patna,	2 2 a	2 4
Patchery, 1st,	2 4 a	2 8
Ditto, 2d,	1 14 a	2 0
Moongy, 1st,	1 6 a	1 7
Ditto, 2d,	1 5 a	1 6
Ballum, 1st,	1 7 a	1 8
Wheat, Dooda,	1 3 a	1 4
Gram, Patna,	1 0 a	1 1
Dhall, Urruhr, good,	1 7 a	1 8
Saltpetre, Culme, 1st sort,	5 12 a	6 0
2d sort,	5 0 a	5 4
3d sort,	4 0 a	4 8

Indigo—Has not been in active demand since our last: buyers appear to be holding off until the arrival of the article. We have seen a statement estimating the produce of this season at 1,13,300; but as a good deal of the crop in the upper provinces, is still in jeopardy, which, with the injury it has sustained, in consequence of the late rains, it is very probable that the quantity will fall considerably short of this. The Exports of last season exceed the Imports by 19 maunds: we can only account for this by the quantity of old inferior Indigo that was in the market at the commencement of the season, which came into play, in consequence of the high prices:—

Imports from 1st September, 1821, to 31st August 1822, .. 90,078
Exports during the season, 1821-22, .. 90,007

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Cotton.—We have not heard of any transactions in this during the week—At Mirzapore, the 7th September, new Bandah was quoted at 18, Jaloan at 15-15, and Cutchoura at 15 per local maund. At Jeagange, 13th September, new Bandah was stated at 15 to 15-2, Jaloan at 14-4 to 14-8, and Cutchoura 13-4 to 13-8, per maund—stock 39,000 maunds.

Grain—Has been in limited demand during the week—Gangajallah Wheat has fallen about one anna per maund.

Saltpetre and Sugar—Have been rather dull this week, and prices rate a shade lower—At the Exchange sale of yesterday, two thousand maunds of good third quality Saltpetre were brought forward, which went off at 4 4 per maund.

Piece Goods.—The demand continues languid, but prices keep pretty steady.

Metals.—Iron, Swedish, continues firm, and in fair demand, at our quotations—English has suffered a decline of about one anna per maund, since our last—Sales in Steel are going on principally for exportation—Tatenague and Spelter have been in brisk demand during the week, and prices looking up—the demand for Pig Lead has considerably revived, and prices have advanced since our last.

Spices.—Both Malabar and Eastern Pepper, have been selling freely in small parcels at our quotations—Cloves are in fair request, and have advanced about one anna per seer, since our last—sales in Nutmegs have been effected during the week, at our quotations.

Europe Goods.—The market continues much depressed—our quotations are nominal.

Freight to London.—May be stated at £ 3 to £ 6—Dead weight in large quantity has been contracted for at much less than this, say twenty two rupees per Ton, payable here.

Death.

On the 19th instant, THOMAS MEASURES, Esq. aged 27 years.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,	6 per cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange,	5 per cent.
Interest on Loans on Deposit,	5 per cent.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Government Orders.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, SEPTEMBER 12, 1822.

The Honourable F. J. Shore, Register of the Zillah Court at Seharunpoor.
Mr. E. Bury, ditto ditto at Rajeshahy.
Mr. J. F. M. Reid, First Assistant, in the Register of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut, and Preparer of Reports.
Mr. J. T. Rivaz, Second additional Register of the Zillah Court at Allahabad.
Mr. W. J. Turquand, Register of ditto ditto at Mymensing.
Mr. J. R. Best, ditto ditto, at Behar.
Mr. G. C. Cheap, ditto ditto, at Nuddea.
Mr. J. Shaw, ditto ditto at Purneah.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, SEPTEMBER 12, 1822.

Mr. L. Magniac, Collector of Dacca.
Mr. W. J. Conolly, Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Central Provinces.
Mr. P. Lamb, ditto ditto Western Provinces.
Mr. J. A. Irwin, Assistant to the Collector of Benares.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, SEPTEMBER 13, 1822.

Mr. Simon Fraser, Assistant to the Persian Secretary to the Government.

MILITARY.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM; SEPTEMBER 6, 1822.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain E. F. Waters, of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, to the Command of the 2d Nusseere Battalion, from the 29th ultimo, vice McHarg deceased.

The Governor General in Council was pleased in the Political Department under date the 6th instant, to appoint Captain Hamilton G. Maxwell, of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry, to the Command of the Escort attached to the Resident at Cotmandoo, in succession to Captain Rogers, permitted to resign that situation, preparatory to his proceeding to Europe on Furlough.

The following temporary Appointments are made by His Lordship in Council:

Lieutenant J. Gavin Drummond, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, to act in the Quarter Master General's Department, during the leave of absence of Captain Franklin, or until further Orders.

Lieutenant James Steel, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Deputy Pay Master at Mottra, during the absence of Brevet-Captain Christie, permitted to visit the Presidency on urgent Private Affairs, or until further Orders.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of Private Affairs.

Captain Cathcart Methven, of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry.

Brevet-Captain Charles Rogers, of the 5th Regt. Native Infantry.

Captain William Hende, of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry on the Madras Establishment, is permitted to proceed hence to Europe on Furlough, on account of his health.

Ensign R. J. H. Birch, of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted, under the peculiar urgency of his case, to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for One Year, on his private affairs without pay, by the earliest opportunity.

FORT WILLIAM; SEPTEMBER 13, 1822.

Adopting the Principle laid down in the Proceeding of Government under date the 13th June, 1805, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that, from the 1st Proximo, Officers in Command of Provincial Battalions shall draw Ten Sonat Rupees per Mensem for each Company of their respective Corps, on account of the repairs of Arms and Accoutrements.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council being of opinion, that the extensive and important duties at present appertaining to the Foundry in Fort William, require, on principles of public expediency, the undivided attention of a separate Officer, is pleased to resolve, that an Officer of Artillery be appointed Superintendent of that Establishment, under the immediate Orders of the Military Board, on the Pay, Full Batta and Gratuity of his Rank, with Quarters in Fort William; and that in lieu of Staff Salary, he shall be allowed to draw the Premium per Centage or other allowance for Guns, heretofore granted to the Principal and Deputy Principal Commissaries of Ordnance.

The Foundry Establishment, Boring Machine, &c., will be delivered over to the Superintendent, by the Principal Commissary of Ordnance, who will continue to grant such assistance to the Foundry from the Arsenal Establishment, as may be requisite.

The Principal Commissary of Ordnance will, on this arrangement taking effect, be held directly responsible for bringing all defects of Brass Ordnance received from the Foundry, under the special notice of the Military Board.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that whenever Officers Commanding Irregular Corps of Cavalry may have occasion to submit Bills for Compensation for Horses killed by fatigue, destroyed or disabled in any other manner, or under any circumstances than by the Enemy, such circumstances are to be most fully explained; the nature of the duty on which the animal was employed, is to be clearly stated, the authority for so employing him, either Civil or Military, is to be given; the Commanding Officer is to declare that the accident arose from no neglect or cruelty of the Rider, as far as he is acquainted with the circumstance; and he is also to state, to the best of his knowledge, that the Horse was in good and Sound Health, and capable of performing his general duties, when detached.

The Governor General in Council will hold Commanding Officers of Irregular Corps of Cavalry responsible, that no Horses are detached on duties which are likely to be severe, but such as are considered capable of bearing a full proportion of fatigue.

His Lordship in Council is further pleased to direct, that, henceforward, there shall be an Annual Inspection, by Committees, of the Corps of Irregular Cavalry on the 1st of January of each Year. The Committees will be formed under the Orders of the Officer Commanding the Division in which the Corps may be serving, and their duty will be to direct the discharge of all such Horses as may be considered unfit to perform the Services required from Irregular Corps.

Whenever a Horse is condemned as unfit for the Service, his Rider shall be indulged by a continuance in the Corps for three months, on 1d of the rate of His Pay, at the expiration of which period, if he shall not have remounted himself to the satisfaction of the Officer Commanding the Corps, he is to be discharged from the Service.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief will be pleased to issue such further Orders as may be necessary, respecting the formation of the Committees, their Reports, and transmission of their Proceeding.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Extract of a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, dated the 8th May, 1822, be published in General Orders.

Para. 102.—“The undermentioned Officers have our permission to return to their duty upon your Establishment, viz. Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Perkins, Major Edmund Cartwright, Brevet-Captain and Lient. James Pearson.

103. We have permitted Major George Becher to return to his duty upon your Establishment, by the Ship “COLDSTREAM.”

104. Anticipating the possibility of Major Becher's not reaching your Presidency before the 4th December 1822, when his period of five years absence will expire; we have taken into consideration the circumstances which have prevented his return to India at an earlier period.

105. From a perusal of the applications which this Officer has from time to time made to us, for an extension of Furlough, and, of the Medical Certificates which accompanied them; we are satisfied, that if he shall not arrive at your Presidency within the prescribed term of five years, (provided he proceeds on the “COLDSTREAM,” and no delay which he may have been able to avoid shall have arisen in the course of the Voyage), his absence will have been occasioned by Sickness within the meaning of the act of the 33d, Geo. 3d, Cap. 52, Sect. 70.

106. We therefore direct, that, with the abovementioned Proviso, you consider Major Becher upon his arrival in Bengal, as still in the Company's Service.

107. We have permitted Captain John Peterson, late of your Establishment, to retire from Company's Service, from the 7th November 1821.

108. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers of your Establishment to remain a further time in England, viz.

Captain Robert Smith, until the departure for your Presidency of the Company's Ships in June next, and.

Lieutenant Alfred Faithful, until the Month of July next.

109. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty upon your Establishment, viz. Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Littlejohn, Lieutenants Charles Penrose, Sidney Walker, and Richard Burney.

110. The undermentioned persons have our permission to proceed to your Presidency, to practise as Surgeons; and we direct, that they succeed as Assistant Surgeons upon your Establishment; their Rank will be settled at a future time, viz. Mr. John Park Barnett, and Mr. James Ronald.

111. The following Officers having been absent from India beyond the period of five years, we direct that they be struck off the Army List, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, viz. Lieutenant James Lindesay, from the 4th of July, 1821. Captain Charles Henry Raymond, from the 8th of January, 1820. Surgeon William Chisholme Scott, from the 14th of July, 1820.

112. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers, of your Establishment, to remain a further time in England, viz. Captain Edward Simons, and Captain Samuel Houlton, until the month of June next; and Lieutenant Ebenezer Marshall, until the departure for your Presidency of the first Company's Ships of next Season 1822-23.

113. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty upon your Establishment, viz. Captains Frederick Buckley, and Peter Laurie Pew.

114. Mr. Edward Jordon Yeatman has our permission to proceed to your Presidency to practise as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon upon your Establishment; his Rank will be settled at a future time.

115. We have appointed Mr. John Davidson, now at your Presidency, an Assistant Surgeon upon your Establishment, provided he is not the Son of a Native Indian, or exceptionable in any other respect, and that he is not under twenty years of age; subject however to his being examined and found qualified for the profession by your Medical Board. Upon your being satisfied as to the beforementioned particulars, you will administer to him the usual Oath of fidelity to the Company.

116. His Order of Rank will be forwarded to you at an early opportunity."

It having been brought to the notice of Government, that occasional cases of considerable inconvenience occur to Invalid Pensioners, in consequence of being obliged to attend in person at the Pay Offices to receive their stipends, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to modify that part of General Orders under date the 22d April 1820, which exacts, in all cases, personal attendance, and to permit payment being made on the production of a Certificate from any public European Officer of Government, Civil or Military, stating that the Pensioner is alive, as appears by a personal examination of the Invalid and of his Pension Certificate, but that to the best of their Judgment and belief, he is unable to proceed to the Pay Office to receive his stipend.

The Governor General in Council directs the Name of Ensign John Edwin Dawes, of the 30th Regiment Native Infantry, to be struck off the List of the Army, as all hope of the safety of the Ship *CONWAY* which left this Port in January last for the Mauritius, and on which that Officer was a passenger, appears to be relinquished.

The present Establishment of Native Doctors attached to the Garrison of Fort William having been found inadequate to the due performance of the several duties required of them, His Lordship in Council is pleased to sanction the employment of two additional persons of that description under the Garrison Surgeon.

The Pay of the Native Doctors attached to the Garrison of Fort William is, in future, to be drawn at the same rate, as authorized for Native Doctors with Troops in Cantonments.

WM. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders by the Commander in Chief, Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Sept. 12, 1822.

Assistant Surgeon Thomson is removed from the 2d Battalion 26th Regiment to the Cuttack Legion, and Assistant Surgeon Brown from the latter Corps to the 2d Battalion 26th Regiment.

Lieutenant J. D. Syers is removed to the 1st Battalion, and Lieutenant A. Farquharson to the 2d Battalion 3d Regt Native Infantry.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence.

2d Battalion 12th Regiment.—Ensign N. Cumberlege, from 1st October, to 1st March, 1823 to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; September 14, 1822.

In pursuance of General Orders by Government under dates the 28th and 31st ultimo, the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that after the reduction and dismissal of the 3d, 4th and 5th Troops of the 4th Light Cavalry, and of such Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of other Troops as were doing duty with them on the occasion which has caused their disgrace, those Troops shall be reformed, by the retention of such Individuals of them as have been exempted from the fate of their Guilty Comrades, and by such Drafts as may volunteer a transfer of their Services from other Regiments under the operation of the 9th Article of the Government General Order of the 28th ultimo, completing them afterwards by Recruiting.

Subadars Meer Musnud Ali and Shaick Nader Ali and Jemadar Alyar Khan to be posted to the reformed Troops, but no other Drafts to be made into these from the Old Troops; it being the intention of

Government and the Commander in Chief to keep the details of the two perfectly distinct.

There will remain to be completed from other Regiments—1 Subadar, 2 Jemadars, 7 Havildars, and 9 Naicks, exclusive of a Vacancy depending on the result of the farther investigation on Jodah Sing Havildar.—This case will be hereafter disposed of.

His Lordship has determined to fill the three Vacant Commissions of Subadar and Jemadar by a Selection from the Regiments which were most distinguished on Service during the late War. With this view the 6th Regiment is to give a Jemadar for Subadar, to be furnished from the Men who were in Action at Seatbaldee; and the 5th and 8th Regiments are each to give a Havildar for Jemadar.

The Vacancies in the Class of Non-Commissioned Officers are to be filled up by a Naick and Trooper from each of the Seven Regiments of Light Cavalry and two Troopers from the Body-Guard, for Promotion to the ranks of Havildar and Naick respectively.

These Men to be selected with the utmost care and attention to former Services, as well as to their present characters and qualifications, and are to be sent off to Karnal, together with such of their relations as may under the 9th Article already quoted choose to accompany them, in order to join their new Corps.

The usual Rolls and Certificates to be furnished and Reports submitted to the Acting Adjutant General, for the Commander in Chief's information.

In preparing the Rolls of these Troops, the Native Officers and Men whether transfers or those retained, will take rank and place according to Seniority of Promotion or Enlistment.

His Lordship is further pleased to direct that on the approaching relief of the 4th Cavalry, the Regiment shall on the arrival of the Right Wing 7th Regiment at Neemuch, move entire, instead of by Wings as directed in General Orders of the 1st of August.

Brevet-Captain N. Wallace, of the 27th Native Infantry, is appointed to do duty with the Cuttack Legion.

Lieutenant J. P. McMillan, of the 6th Native Infantry, is appointed Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 1st Battalion of the Regiment, vice Riley promoted to a Company.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

European Regiment—Captain Walker, from 1st October to 1st February, 1823, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

8th Light Cavalry—Captain Spiller, from 1st October to 1st Jan. 1823, to enable him to join his Corps.

1st Bat. 25th Regiment—Ensign Mackenzie, from 15th Sept. to 15th January 1823, to visit the Presidency.

2d Light Cavalry—Surgeon S. Grant, from 1st October to 1st February 1823, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for Furlough.

3d ditto ditto.—Lieutenant G. C. Smyth, from 1st Sept. to 1st March 1823, to visit the Presidency, on his private affairs.

1st Battalion 28th Regiment—Ensign J. T. Lowe, from 15th Sept. to 15th March, 1823, to visit Patna, and eventually to the Presidency.

2d Bat. 3d Regt.—Lieut J. Murray from 1st Oct. to 1st April 1823, on Medical Certificate, to the Presidency.

4th Light Cavalry—Lieutenant W. Mactier, from 10th Oct. to 10th Jan. 1823, in extension, to rejoin.

Head-Quarters Calcutta; September 17, 1822,

Captain P. L. Pew is removed from the 6th Company 2d Battalion to the 5th Company 3d Battalion of Artillery.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence:

2d Battalion 16th Regiment—Lieutenant H. V. Glegg, from 1st October to 1st February 1822, to enable him to proceed and join his Corps.

Head Quarters, Calcutta; September 17, 1822.

Division Orders by Colonel J. W. Adams, C. B., Commanding Subsidiary Force, Nagpore, under date the 29th ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon Steinhause to do duty with, and to the Medical charge of the 2d Battalion 22d Native Infantry, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Guthrie on public duty at Baitool, are confirmed.

Station Orders by Colonel Sir A. Campbell, K. C. B., Commanding, under date Berhampore 4th instant, appointing Lieutenant Bacon, 2d Battalion 10th Regiment, to officiate as Brigade Major during the absence of Captain Faithfull on Medical Certificate, are confirmed.

W. L. WATSON, Actg. Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; September 13, 1822.

The details for the 13th, 33th and 44th Regiments arrived from Madras on the Honorable Company's Ship *PRINCE REGENT*, under the Command of Captain Booth of the 53d Regiment, will, with the sanction of Government, be disembarked as soon as practicable.

Friday, September 20, 1822.

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These Men, together with the Officers named in the Margin,* who accompanied them from Madras, when landed, will join Brevet Major Digby's detachment and do duty with the 17th Regiment in Fort William until further orders.

Captain Booth will deliver the accounts, &c. &c. of his detachment to the Acting Brigade Major King's Troops.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; September 14, 1822.

Lieutenant O'Brien of the 38th Foot, recently arrived from England, is directed to do duty, until further orders, with the Volunteers of the 13th and 44th Regiments, at present attached to the 17th in Fort William.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; September 16, 1822.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments.

1st Foot.—Lieutenant Andrew Suter from half pay 28th Foot, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice W. Orrock, deceased, 25th July, 1821.

Ensign Polteney J. Poole Sherburne, from the 70th Foot, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Wardrop, deceased, 18th April, 1822.—This Cancels the promotion of Ensign Cowell, vice Wardrop, and the appointments of Pitts, and Swetenham, in succession.

14th Foot.—Lieutenant William Maxwell, from half pay 6th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Hugh Lloyd Franklin who exchanges, 11th April, 1822.

30th Foot.—Captain Owen Wynne Gray from half pay of the Regiment, to be Captain, vice James Fullerton, who exchanges, receiving the difference, 22d September, 1821.

Lieutenant B. Barlow from the 59th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice J. Garvey, deceased, 1st August, 1821.

34th Foot.—Lieutenant Stephen Rice from the 46th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Nathan Ashhurst who exchanges, 25th October, 1821.

46th Foot.—Lieutenant Nathan Ashhurst, from the 34th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice S. Rice who exchanges, 25th October, 1821.

Rawdon Lawrie, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Carroll whose appointment has not taken place, 18th April, 1822.—This cancels the appointment of Ensign Thomas Carroll, from half pay 53d Foot, vice Charles Carroll.

54th Foot.—Lieutenant Alexander Burnet to be Captain by purchase, vice Emmet, who retires, 26th March, 1822. Ensign and Adjutant John Dowdall to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Burnet, promoted, 17th April, 1822. Gentleman Cadet Lee Porcher Townshend from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Dowdall, 18th April, 1822.

65th Foot.—Ensign William Fitzmaurice to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Madden, deceased, 13th June, 1821. Lieutenant John Carroll, from the 57th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice George Mainwaring who exchanges, 10th October, 1821. Robert Campbell, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Fitzmaurice, 18th April, 1822.

67th Foot.—Captain Henry Dwyer from half pay 84th Foot, to be Captain, vice W. Rowan who exchanges, 10th October, 1821.

87th Foot.—Lieut. George Mainwaring from the 65th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice J. Carroll who exchanges, 10th October, 1821. Dennis A. Courtenay, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Burney, appointed to the Company's Service, 18th April, 1822.

THOS. MCMAHON, Col. Adj. Genl.

* 53d Foot, Captain Booth, Lieut. Silver, Ensign Krefling.

Marriages.

At Seepore, on the 12th instant, Mr. JOHN BROWN, to Mrs. CECE. LIA ATKINSON, eldest Daughter of the late J. S. GILL, of Burrisaul.

On the 4th instant, by the Reverend Mr. J. IRVING, Mr. GEORGE COLLIS, to Eliza, eldest Daughter of JOHN CHRISTIAN, Esq. of Monghyr.

On the 8th instant, by the Rev. D. CORRIE, Mr. J. TAYLOR, to Miss MAGDALEN PASSOS.

Births.

On the 14th instant, the Lady of D. BRYCE, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Poona, on the 22d of July, the Lady of Major SUTHERLAND, of a Son.

Death.

At Malacca, on the 2nd of June, of a Palmonary Consumption, the Reverend W. MILNE, D.D. in the 38th year of his age, deeply and sincerely lamented.

"My flesh and my heart faileth; but God is the strength of my heart and my portion for ever. O death! where is thy sting? O Grave! where is thy Victory?" P. 73. 26. 1 Cor. 15. 55.

At Madras, on the 21st instant, Mrs. CHARLOTTE MOORHOUSE, in the 25th year of her age, by a short but painful illness of 15 days, after the delivery of a Girl. The gentle address and affable disposition of this female, endeared her to her friends.

At Madras, on the 22d instant, OLIVIA MOORHOUSE, the infant Daughter of Mrs. CHARLOTTE MOORHOUSE, aged 15 days, survived her Mother only 24 hours.

Selections.

Bombay, August 24, 1822.—The Hon'ble the Governor reached Poona on the evening of the 19th instant.

We have continued our extracts from the latest papers received from England per KATHERINE STUART FORBES. The papers from the Sister Presidencies received during the last week contain nothing very interesting.

By private letters received from Singapore, by way of Madras, dated the 27th and 29th June, we learn that the ship LOWJEE FAMILY of this port arrived at Singapore on the 29th of June, all well.

The SAMARANG also arrived on the same day. She had touched at Penang, and in a sudden and violent whirlwind off Pulo Pisang had lost her main and mizen top-masts. It is singular that this squall of wind was not felt on deck, nor did the ship otherwise receive the smallest shock, or sustain further damage. She had refitted at Singapore, and was to proceed for China on the 1st of July.

The Portuguese Ship ANGELICA, from Damann for Macao had passed the Island on the 19th.

The CORNWALLIS, Captain Graham, was to leave for China on the evening of the 29th.

The Portuguese Ship CASTRO, from Damann for Macao, arrived on the 25th; and would resume her voyage on the 1st or 2d of July.

None of the other Bombay ships had arrived. The state of the markets are said to be particularly favourable for Opium; and Eastern produce was obtainable at fair prices.

We understand that the BOMBAY MERCHANT, Captain J. Clarkson, is daily expected to arrive here, as this ship would certainly leave London early in May.

A letter received yesterday evening from Cundapoor mentions a very large ship having been driven into a most perilous situation by the violence of the gale on the 7th and 8th inst. The letter states,—"By one of those miraculous escapes, under Providence, she cleared a passage from amongst a dreadful chain of rocks, amongst which she had been driven by the gale of the 7th and 8th. She sailed southward on the 9th, having rods out the 8th with 4 anchors out within a mile of the shore. She was manned by natives and there was no communication with her. The weather having been moderate excepting in rain, I do trust she has made a good offing."—*Bombay Courier.*

The Persian Prince.—Futteh Oolla Khan, the son of LOOTF Ali Khan, the last Prince of the Zund dynasty, has come as a visitor to India, and brings with him a complimentary and introductory letter from the Prince Royal of Persia to the address of the Governor General.

His Highness arrived in the VOLUNTEER off Colvin's Ghaut on Thursday last, the 12th instant, when Captain Macan, who has been appointed Mehmandar to the Persian Prince, proceeded immediately on board to wait on his Highness, and convey a complimentary message from the Governor General.

Friday evening having been fixed on for the landing of the Prince, a Deputation proceeded on board the VOLUNTEER, at half past 5 o'clock, composed of Captain Macan Persian Interpreter to the Commander in Chief and Mehmandar to His Highness, and the Deputy Persian Secretary, Mr. Montagu, to conduct the Khan to the House prepared for his reception, No. 1, Royd Street.

His Highness landed at Chandpal Ghaut,—Government Boats were employed to bring him ashore,—and one of the Governor General's State Carriages was in attendance to convey the Khan and the Deputation, and a sufficient number of hired Carriages were in readiness to accommodate his followers.

A Detachment of 2 Companies were drawn up at Chandpal Ghaut, —and a party of the Body Guard.—The latter accompanied the Khan to his House. A salute of 17 Guns was fired on his landing.

A Guard of Honor was stationed at the Khan's House, consisting of a Jemadar's Party.

Mr. Swinton and Mr. Stirling formed a Deputation to visit the Khan immediately on his arrival at the House in Royd Street.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General directed the following arrangements for the reception of the first visit of ceremony of the Persian Prince.

One of the Governor General's Carriages, with four horses, and a Detachment of the Body Guard, were dispatched on Saturday, at 5 o'clock P. M. with a Deputation, consisting of Captain Macan, and one of his Excellency's Aides de-Camp, to conduct the Khan to the Government House. The Khan's principal officer, Aga Syed Kazim, had also a seat in the Carriage.

An honorary guard was drawn up in front of the Government House which saluted the Khan on his arrival. A deputation consisting of Lieut. Colonel Macra, the Acting Persian Secretary Mr. Stirling, and the Deputy Persian Secretary Mr. Montagu, met him at the foot of the grand entrance, and handed him to the door of the State Room in the third story, where his Lordship received and embraced the Khan, and proceeded with him to his seat at the head of the room. The Band began playing on the Prince's entrance into the Anti-chamber fronting the great Hall, where the Body Guard was drawn up.

Aga Syed Kausiy carried on a Tray resting against his chest, the Nama, or letter, from the Prince Royal, Abbas Mirza, which after the embrace had passed, the Khan presented with his own hand to the Governor General. The whole scene had a grand and imposing effect, and the Khan seemed to be much gratified by his reception.

The General and Personal Staff of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General and Commander in Chief, and the Secretaries to Government were in attendance on the occasion, and seated themselves according to their rank on the left of the Governor General's Chair, and on the right below the Khan, and his principal officer.

After a short conversation a signal was made for the Ottor and Pann which were brought forward, and the Ottor given to the Khan to help himself. The Pann was separately bestowed on the servants. The Prince then returned in the same manner as on his arrival. His Lordship accompanied him to the door, and the deputation to the foot of the steps.

We understand that Futteh Oolla Khan is possessed of a most amiable disposition, and that he is both intelligent and accomplished. It is said that he esteems the English character very highly, and has always shewn a decided partiality to the society of our countrymen in Persia. His Father Loof Ali Khan, was a Prince of a very distinguished and remarkable character. He was barbarously murdered, with nearly all his family and relations by Aga Mahomud, the father of the present King of Persia. Futteh Oolla Khan, then about four years of age, and an infant sister were alone allowed to escape. The latter is now married to Abbas Mirza, Prince Royal of Persia, and Governor of Azerbyjan, who resides at Tabreez, and is a great admirer of the English. Futteh Oolla Khan has lived chiefly in the family of his Royal brother in law, with whom he is a great favorite.

General Durbar.—The Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings held a General Durbar on Friday last at the Government House. The Nawabs Soulat Jung, Mehdee Koollee Khan, Zuffar Jung, and Hoshain Jung, attended, and were met at the head of the grand flight of steps leading to the Marble Hall, by the Acting Persian Secretary, and Deputy Persian Secretary to Government. The two former were handed to their seats in the Durbar Room, at the head of the other Durbarrees, by the Acting Secretary, and the two latter by the Deputy. On the breaking up of the assembly they were conducted back in a similar manner.

The Burmese Vakeel, from the Minister in Assam, was likewise introduced, and received a handsome Ring, in return for one presented by him at the Persian Office, on the part of his Master. Mr. Rowland, the Burmese Interpreter, attended to assist the Acting Persian Secretary in communicating with the Envoy.

Maharajah Ramchunder Raee, was prevented by illness from being in attendance.

The following were among the Residents, and Strangers, of distinction, who attended at the Durbar.

The Nawab Soulat Jung, Son of the late Nawab Dilawur Jung, accompanied by his Son the Nawab Zaffur Jung, and his Nephew the Nawab Hoosam Jung.

Nawab Mehdee Koollee Khan, Son of the late Nawab Kurreem Koollee Khan.

Monlia Mohumud Kausim, Preceptor to Hooseyn Ali Mirza, Prince of Persia, and Governor of Shiraz.

Hanjee Mohumud Hoseyn, of Khorasan, a Merchant of respectability.

Dilawur Uli Khan, Son of Nawab Ruhmut Uli Khan, of Malere Koteela.

Yagoung Yabo Narothe Vakeel or Envoy from the Chief Burmese Military Officer in Assam, attended with the Burmese Interpreter to Government, Mr. Rowland.

Roy Kishen Chund, and Baboo Byjeenauth, sons of the late Maharaja Sookmoy. Rangopaul Mullick, eldest Son of the late Neemo Mullick.

Maharaja Shoo Sing Bahadur, with the Vakeels of several Chieftains in alliance with the British Government, and other persons of lesser consequence.

The following persons received Khelauts at the Durbar.

Monlia Monummud, Preceptor to the Prince of Persia, on his presentation and return to Persia.

Monlieve Serajdoo Deen, late Canzee ool Coozant, on his retirement from Office, and return to his Country.

Hanjee Mohumud Hoseyn, a very respectable Merchant of Khorasan, strongly recommended to the notice of the Supreme Government, by the Honorable the Governor of Bombay, on his presentation.

Roy Girdharee Loll, on his appointment as Acting Vakeel of his Highness the Nawab Nazim,

Yagoung Yabo Narothe, the Burmese Envoy, on his presentation received a Ring.

Roy Kishen Lochun, Vakeel of the Nawab of Dacca, on the death of his Master, the Nawab Nasrut Jung.

Monlieve Ahmad Alee, Vakeel of the Nawab Shahamat Ally Khan, Uncle of His Majesty the King of Oudh, on his appointment.

Choudhree Ehsau Oolla, Vakeel of the Maha Rana Kurut Sing, of Dolepore Buree, on his appointment.

Lalla Harpurshad, Vakeel of Seet Dhoonl Chund, on the occasion of his Master's investiture by the British Government, a Representative of the family of the late Sheet Obby Chund.

Hanjee Mirza Mohumud Medhee, a respectable Persian Merchant, on his presentation; and others of lesser note.

Concerts.—Mr. Linton has published proposals for Six Concerts to be held at the Theatre during the ensuing cold weather. He has, we understand, engaged all the Instrumental force in Calcutta, and, with the exception of Mr. and Mrs. Lacy, the whole of the Vocal department also. The terms are very moderate, being only One Rupee above the Play price, for the Pit, and Two for the Boxes, to Subscribers, The Orchestra will of course occupy the stage, and the Organ fill up the back ground. The whole arrangement promises to be deserving of general patronage.

An effort is now making to establish a Musical Committee for the purpose of engaging Professional Performers, Vocal and Instrumental, and with the laudable view of extinguishing the animosities and jealousies that have so long prevailed among the Professors of Harmony. A meeting took place at the Town Hall on Tuesday last, Mr. Palmer in the Chair, to consider the arrangements that it might be expedient to adopt, and it appears that the Gentlemen assembled came to a resolution to institute a series of Musical Entertainments at the Town-Hall, and to offer the most liberal terms to each Professor, in order that the entire musical talent of Calcutta, may be brought into action for the gratification of the public. The principle must, we think, meet with universal approbation, but we apprehend, that there has been too much delay in bringing it forward, for the ensuing season. The introduction of the scheme ought to have preceded any other proposal for a set of Concerts, for although the desirableness of such an arrangement cannot be questioned, yet, in carrying it into effect, it must be the general wish to combine the gratification of the public with an equitable attention to the fair claims of individuals. Mr. Linton has already engaged Professors, and several Amateurs have promised their assistance at his Concerts. It may, therefore, be difficult to induce him to relinquish any claim to patronage, or prospect of personal advantage, to which priority in the field may be supposed to entitle him, for the purpose of being simply employed by the Town-Hall Committee.

We understand that the following Gentlemen have been nominated upon the Committee: Mr. James Young, Dr. Mellis, Mr. H. Forbes, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Wm. Prinsep, Mr. R. Hunter, and Dr. McWhirter. —Government Gazette.

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Sept. 19	Cornelia	British	L. M. Hanize	Bellegam	Aug. 15

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 18, 1822.

At Diamond Harbour.—THEtis,—MARY ANN, and FORBES, on their way to Town,—ERNAAB, (H. C. S.), outward-bound, remains,—SHERBURN, PENELOPE, (F.), and JAVA, (F.), passed up.

Kedgerie.—GEORGE THE FOURTH, on her way to Town,—KENT, passed down.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships PRINCE REGENT, and ASIA. Saigor.—ST. THIAGO MAIOR, (P.), and HENRY, (F.), outward-bound, remain,—PORTSEA, and SULTAN, gone to sea.

The CLYDE, arrived off Calcutta on Wednesday.